

Mrs Tim Riley Monday morning. Joe Wheeler, Jr. come a tiller of the soil. Advertisement. NEWSPAPER



Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Wednesday, Jan. 1st, 1913

DRUMB &amp; SUTOR, Publishers

## PRE-INVENTORY REDUCTIONS

25 to 50 Per Cent Off  
On Furs, Coats and Dresses  
at WEISEL'S

FURS	Ladies' and Childrens' Coats
\$37.50 short fur coats at.....	\$17.50
19.50 Jap. mink fur sets at.....	12.95
37.50 real mink muffs at.....	25.00
36.50 real mink scarfs at.....	24.00
18.50 real mink scarfs at.....	12.50
25.00 beaver collarette at.....	19.75
54.00 sable fox set at.....	39.00
13.98 white Thibet set.....	9.98
17.50 French coney sets at.....	11.98
12.98 Opposum sets at.....	9.50
Fur neck pieces of all kinds at	
ONE HALF PRICE	

Ladies' and Childrens' Dresses	Ladies' and Childrens' Dresses
\$3.50 child's blue serge dress at.....	\$2.98
\$4.50 child's red serge dress at.....	3.75
9.98 ladies' serge dresses at.....	7.98
\$12.50 ladies' serge dresses at.....	8.98
\$15.98 white net dresses for parties and bridal dresses at.....	\$12.98

W. C. WEISEL

# January Clearing

## At The Big Store SALE Johnson & Hill Co.

Starting Saturday, January 4, 1913, lasting two weeks until Saturday, January 18, 1913. Two whole weeks of the biggest bargain giving ever attempted in Grand Rapids. Bargains in every department of this great store. If you are thinking about painting your house, inside or out, see us about PAINT--15 per cent discount during this sale. All crockery at this sale at 20 per cent discount. (Basement.)

### A few of Our Many Bargains in Our Grocery Department.

#### All First Grade Goods.

10 pounds Sugar for.....	48c	Raisins, seeded, packages full weight 2 packages for.....	15c
100 lbs Sugar for.....	\$4.78	Karo Table Syrup, gallon pails for.....	34c
7 1/2 pounds Oatmeal for.....	25c	XXXX Coffee, this sale only.....	21c
1 large package, 4 lb Gold Dust for.....	16c	Tea, extra fancy, worth 40c per pound now.....	31c
11 bars Calumet Soap, dry and hard for.....	25c	Blizzard Flour, 49 pounds Silver Teaspoon free.....	\$1.25
8 bars Badger Soap, dry and hard for.....	25c	Good Cranberries, per quart only.....	4c
Brand new Holland Herring, kegs worth 85c, now.....	63c	Cocoa, bulk, very good per pound.....	19c
Brand new Herring, pails worth 75c, now.....	59c	Coffee, bulk, fine Santos, worth 30c, now.....	27c

### Some Very Low Prices in Our Canned Goods Department

Corn, canned, very good, 2 cans for.....	13c	Egg Plums, canned, very good, worth 15c now.....	11c
Peas, canned, very good, 2 cans for.....	17c	Salmon, canned, very good, worth 12 1/2 c, now.....	9c
Peaches, canned, very good, worth 15c, now.....	11c	Salmon per dozen cans only.....	\$1.00
Pears, canned, very good, worth 14c, now.....	10c	gallon jars Grape Juice, worth 85c, now.....	69c
Apples by the barrel.....	\$2.68	Apples by the peck, good ones.....	25c
4 pounds good Mixed Candy.....	25c	2 pounds good Mixed Nuts.....	25c

Farmers, get our prices on corn, middlings, bran, and feed, cotton seed feed, oil meal, etc. Corn in the ear and shelled in ear load lots. Get our Special Price.

# Johnson & Hill Company

## MANY ARE WILLING TO OWN ELECTRIC PLANT

### CAPITALISTS LOOKING OUR WAY.

Wausau Men Think They Could Benefit by Allowed to Take Over Local Plant and Power From Mosinee Dam.

There is an old saying that "Nothing succeeds like success." This has been proved in this city by the number of people who are now willing to take over the Electric Water Company since it got out of debt. They want to run it as a public utility and save a whole lot of money by doing so.

The plant ran along for a good many years but the city fathers and the public were not satisfied with it. They wanted to run it as a public utility and save a whole lot of money by doing so.

Then they discovered that about three years ago they had made the mistake of their life. They had sold the plant to the Electric Water Company and the outstanding stock only amounted to about \$15,000.

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## INTEREST HAS WAXED.

### Shoe Factory Proposition Not Receiving Much Attention.

While a majority of our citizens are agreed on the proposition that new factories are necessary for the growth of our city still there seems to be a condition on the part of most of them to set back and allow the other fellow to do the hustling and furnish the money, and the consequence is that no new factories are forthcoming.

This seems to be the case, at least, with the new shoe factory that it was proposed to build here. The man was here with a proposition which he put up to the Commercial Club, telling them that it would cost about \$30,000 to swing the proposition.

The Commercial Club called for references as to the man's ability, which he secured without delay, and they were apparently right coming as they did, from the Plant Shoe company, makers of the Queen Quality and Dorothy Dodo shoes, the Sels-Shwab company of Chicago, and several other well known firms of this class, all of them stating that Mr. Herlihy was an expert in this line.

While Mr. Herlihy did not have a great deal of money of his own to put up to the proposition, he had confidence in it himself.

One of the objections our people put up to the proposition was that there was no competent man at hand who could manage the business end of the enterprise, but Mr. Herlihy, in a recent letter to W. L. Atwood, agent of the Shoe line, stated that he had secured the services of a capable man who would take hold of the business end and handle it properly, having had experience along this line, and that if our citizens wanted a shoe factory, all they had to do was to put up the money, which he would be glad to get their subscriptions rounded up.

Our citizens up to date have not shown the interest in this proposition that one would expect them to show in a proposition which they entered into the organization of the Commercial Club some time ago.

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## DWELLING HOUSE IS BURNED TO GROUND

### MOST OF THE FURNITURE SAVED

The Home of Roy Bagby Near the Car Barns Caught Fire and is Burned Before Anything Can Be Done to Save It.

The house occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bagby and owned by George Otto, only a short distance from the car barns of the Grand Rapids Street Railway Company, caught fire Thursday night and was burned to the ground, although most of the contents were saved.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have caught from the chimney, as when first noticed it was in the upper part of the house, and it was not until it had reached the roof that it was noticed by the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Bagby had been up town that evening and returning home late in the night, the fire soon after settling in. It was only a short time afterward when Mr. Bagby realized that there was a fire in the house, and going to the upper story he found it to be in flames. He sent in an alarm, notwithstanding that the west side fire company responded at once it was impossible for them to do anything toward extinguishing the flames, as there was no water available in that part of the city for fire protection.

They assisted in removing the furniture from the lower story, and even got up stairs, although while in the latter place some of the furniture was damaged. Mr. Bagby, who is a member of the west side fire company, and he had considerable difficulty in making his way out of the place.

Mr. Bagby carried off an insurance of \$10,000 on the household goods, so that he is fully covered.

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## CLOSED UP A BIG DEAL

### L. M. Alexander Buys out the Interest of G. P. Steele here.

A deal which has constituted the exchange of about \$100,000 was consummated in this city last week, by means of which L. M. Alexander became the owner of G. P. Steele's interest in the Wood County National Bank, the Wood County National Bank and the Central Pulp & Water Power Company.

Mr. Alexander has been identified with the interests of Grand Rapids and vicinity for a good many years, and he has always shown in every way that it was his object to improve the condition of affairs outside of the bank, when it was possible for him to do so, and there is no question but what the stock he has purchased has fallen into good hands for the community at large.

Much speculation is being indulged in by our people as to what the Central Pulp & Water Power Company intends to do with their south side property and many are of the opinion that the recent investment by Mr. Alexander has considerable significance, and means that something will be done there in the near future.

The company is not giving out any information at this time as to what it intends to do with the property, but the fact that they are preparing to raise their dam there is evidence that they have something in mind that will use more power than the old paper mill took up.

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Grand Rapids Tribune

DRUMS & SUTOR, Publishers  
GRAND RAPIDS - WISCONSIN

THE GOLDEN RULE.

The unhappiest mortals are those who are always looking up the faults of others. This is explained by the fact that they are trampling all over the Golden Rule, which enjoins upon one a friendly interpretation of another's life. It is very often happens that a man will shut his eyes to a score of virtues merely to see one fault, and when he does that, he hangs a cloud over the other's life, he does the same for his own. This is not speculation, it is experience. Just notice how good you feel when you see the good points of a man and not the bad ones. There is a bank of flowers. Enjoy it—behold its beauties and enjoy the fragrance; don't go nosing about the tangled weeds looking for a snake. There is an old adage: "Look on the bright side, and if there is no bright side, burnish up the dark side." As to the Golden Rule—we would hate for a person to go snooping around, looking up our faults; and so we will not do it for another. When a great fault protrudes, denounce it, but not the man, for he may have a dozen virtues that outweigh it ten to one. Besides, the fault may not be the man's; and further, we might all act the same under the same conditions and circumstances.

As we are now in the annual season for colds, a word on the subject will be timely. A writer in the Physical Culture Magazine tells us there is much misconception regarding the origin of colds and that they are not caused by draughts, damp feet or exposure to the cold, but by an accumulation of waste materials in the system that, for some reason, have not been expelled in the normal manner. Exposure, dampness and draughts, says the writer, occasion the cold, but the condition of the system is the real cause of the malady. If the system is in a healthful condition, almost any amount of exposure may be experienced, and no ill results will follow, but one is much more susceptible to colds when the abnormal condition prevails. This condition is caused by the failure of the scavengers of the human body to properly perform their functions. The body is then in a semi-poisoned state, and when in this state the cold is easily contracted. It is not the exposure which is the cause of the cold. It is only the occasion—the last straw, and the real cause is to be found in the condition of the system.

We have been so often told that the whale fisheries are now extinct that we learn with surprise that 20,000 whales were captured last year in the waters of South Georgia, South Shetland, South America and Africa, and that other fishing fields yielded substantial catches, says the San Francisco Argonaut. Who would have thought that there were so many whales? But we are assured that in a few years' time there will be no whales left, thanks to the use of the deadly harpoon gun. The whaling whale was safe under the old system. It was too swift and too fierce to approach in boats, but he is easily conquered by the harpoon fired out of a gun from the deck of a ship. The whale is not exactly a lovable animal, but it seems a pity that he should be exterminated, especially as we were under the impression that he was already exterminated.

A bad quarter of an hour is furnished the Germans by the report of one war correspondent that the swift and decisive victories of the Bulgarians over the Turks were due to the superiority of the Croquet French by the Turks. Of course the Krupp people will scientifically demonstrate the untruth of this. However the gun controversy may turn out, we think the chief factor in Bulgarian success lay in their adoption of old Gen. U. B. Forrest's statement that the art of war consists of "getting that first with the most men."

"The slaughter of the innocents" as applied to the killing of children in the streets of New York is sometimes criticized as a sensational phrase, says the New York World. By what other term can the killing of 178 children by vehicles in the city during the last ten months be designated? The figures show the extent to which traffic murder is tolerated and condoned as the price of industrial progress.

United States consular reports announce that elephants are becoming cheaper. Yet the careful man will not pay in his winter supply of elephants without making further inquiry. The Cardiff giant sold the other day for \$200. The person who purchased it evidently realized that the American people still like to be humbugged, and that tried takes are the most effective.

If you discover, in looking over your supply of gold certificates, that some of them bear the serial number B18800223 and have a suspicious look besides, try to remember who passed them on you. They are phony.

A Boston inventor promises a fly-less world. If this is accomplished with a strapless car to ride about this flyless world in, the millennium can take its own time in coming, for nobody will miss it.

The French physician has an employee who works but two minutes a day, and he probably kicks about his long minutes.

INDICTS RAIL HEADS

C. S. MELLE, S. E. CHAMBERLIN AND A. W. SMITHERS CHARGED WITH VIOLATION.

CHARGE TRAFFIC AGREEMENT

Federal Grand Jury at New York Says Plan Constituted a Conspiracy in Restraint of Trade—Officials Will Make No Comment.

New York, Dec. 26.—The federal grand jury, under the criminal section of the Sherman anti-trust law, indicted today Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway, who by virtue of that office, is head of all New England's transportation facilities.

Indictments were also returned against Edison J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk railroad, and Alfred M. Smithers of London, chairman of the Grand Trunk board of directors. All three defendants are charged with conspiring to monopolize and restrain interstate and foreign commerce. The indictment alleges that the defendants entered into a traffic agreement between the New Haven and Grand Trunk, a copy of which was turned over to Attorney General Wickham by President Mellen with the intimation that in that document was contained the secret ground upon which the government sought to proceed against the two roads under the Sherman law. Instead it is based upon secret documentary evidence obtained from the office files of both corporations by representatives of the department of justice.

These documents show that so long ago as last August the chief executive heads of the two roads had begun to conspire to bring about a hard and fast working arrangement whereby the Canadian corporation would completely withdraw from New England and leave the Mellen-Morgan line in absolute enjoyment of that rich field.

Neither President Mellen nor President Chamberlin, the former being in New Haven and the latter in this city, would make any comment upon the grand jury's action when newsmen were conveyed to them by reporters. No such high ranking or powerful railroad officials have ever before been called upon to face a criminal charge for violating the Sherman anti-trust law. The penalty, if their guilt is established before a trial jury, is a fine of \$100,000 or imprisonment for one year or both fine and imprisonment.

CRISIS IN PEACE MEET

Allies Seek to Force Turks to Define Decision—Fighting May Be Resumed.

London, Dec. 24.—Hopeful of peace, but ready to fight, the envoys of the Balkan allies went to St. James palace, determined to force the Turks to a decision. The resumption of hostilities now rests on the Turkish demand for permission to revictualize the demand the peace negotiations probably will not reach the frontier of the surrendering fortress. The allies are united in the stand that the negotiations must continue with conditions within Adrianople as they are at present.

The Balkan delegates will flatly refuse to allow the provisioning of Adrianople, and will declare for war unless the powers offer an acceptable plan of mediation, giving to the allies the privilege and preference which they believe theirs, as due to the victors.

22 DIE WHEN GALE HITS SHIP

Five Survivors From Lost Steamer Florence Escape in Small Boat, in a Raging Sea.

St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 24.—Twenty-two men out of a crew of 27 of the freighter Florence of the Furness line went down to death when the steamer, which had lost its bearings in a dense fog, was driven ashore off St. John's. The ship was driven ashore on Friday night. Five of the crew, and Mate and Steward, were killed. The ship was driven ashore on Friday night. Five of the crew, and Mate and Steward, were killed. The ship was driven ashore on Friday night. Five of the crew, and Mate and Steward, were killed.

House Adjourns to January 2. Washington, Dec. 21.—The house adjourned for the Christmas holiday recess until January 2 without receiving President Taft's message Thursday. The message was sent also to the senate, which remained in session.

\$100,000 Fire in Kankakee. Kankakee, Ill., Dec. 26.—Fire attacked the Kankakee freight depot at Chicago, Indiana & Southern railway and communicated to an adjoining storage warehouse Monday. The loss was estimated at \$100,000.

Two Killed in Auto Wreck. Decatur, Ga., Dec. 26.—Two blue run Flycatcher were killed Monday in the wreck near Mansfield of an automobile driven by Floyd Davis of Mahomet. Ray Lindsey and Ralph Blue were fatally injured.

Latham Estate Settled. New York, Dec. 26.—John C. Latham, the banker who died on August 18, 1909, left an estate valued at about \$400,000. Of this sum his widow will receive \$108,648, and his daughter \$201,700.

Des Moines Gas Rate Standard. Washington, Dec. 26.—The Supreme court Monday declined to enjoin the city of Des Moines, Ia., from enforcing its 90-cent gas ordinance, pending the consideration by the court of its constitutionality.

Ludwig Declines to Be King. Munich, Bavaria, Dec. 26.—Prince Ludwig, the new prince regent of Bavaria, sent an autograph letter to the Bavarian premier Monday vetoing the movement to place him on the throne as king.

Texas Has a Heavy Snow. Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 26.—Snow fell steadily throughout north-eastern Oklahoma Monday. From four to seven inches of snow was reported from the Panhandle section of Texas.

MISS HELEN COX



Miss Helen Cox, charming daughter of the newly-elected governor of Ohio, has been visiting Miss Genevieve Clark in Washington. She is not yet eighteen years old, and attends a girls' school at Waterbury, Conn.

VICEROY IS WOUNDED

BOMB HURLED AS BARON HARDINGE ENTERS CAPITAL.

Explosion Kills Native Attendant and Destroys Basket on Elephant's Back—Viceroy Shaken Up.

Delhi, India, Dec. 26.—The viceroy and vicereine of India, Baron and Baroness Hardinge, escaped assassination as if by a miracle here Monday at the hands of a native fanatic when making their ceremonial entry into Delhi, the new imperial capital of India. Three splinters of the powerful bomb, which killed one native attendant and injured another, penetrated the back and shoulders of the viceroy, and he was also wounded in the neck by the screws with which the bomb was filled and which passed through his helmet.

The doctors who removed the metal splinters from the wounds declared it marvelous that the viceroy escaped fatal injuries. Lady Hardinge was seriously shaken up.

The elephant on which they were riding halted, and the viceroy tried to stand up, but he fell, and the viceroy and vicereine were thrown to the ground. The elephant's back. The howdah in which he and Lady Hardinge had been seated was blown into matchwood. The umbrella bearer, who was killed, acted in the same capacity for Lord Curzon. The bomb exploded had not been caught. A reward of 10,000 rupees (approximately \$2,000) has been offered for his arrest.

The viceroy was making entry into state into Delhi as the last of the ceremonies in connection with the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. The splendid elephant procession had just left the railway station, passing through Chanderi Chowk, when the bomb was thrown.

The ceremonies were interrupted for only a short period while the viceroy and vicereine were being conveyed to the hospital and viceregal residence respectively.

GREAT BRITAIN HONOR REID

Rites at Westminster Very Impressive—Over 2,500 Distinguished People Attend Ceremony.

London, Dec. 23.—The remains of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid were paid the fullest honors by the British government Saturday on their removal from his London residence to the British warship that is now bearing them to the United States. The memorial service for the late Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, celebrated in Westminster Abbey Friday, was an impressive ceremony. The honor of such a service in Great Britain's historic cathedral has on few occasions been accorded to any but British subjects of great prominence. In the congregation of 2,500, which assembled, nearly half were American residents in England, including the staff of the American embassy and consulate general. Royalty, the government and every class of public life, with the artistic and literary worlds, were represented.

Quake Shakes Martinique. Fort de France, Dec. 24.—Much excitement was caused Sunday by a slight shock of earthquake. No damage has been reported. The shocks were felt shortly before noon of Saturday. Many people left their homes.

Castro Sails for America. Havre, Dec. 24.—Cipriano Castro, ex-president of Venezuela, sailed from Havre for New York Sunday. Since he was deposed from the presidency of his country several years ago he has been living in Paris.

Jeweler Shot to Death. Chicago, Dec. 23.—Joseph H. Lorie, diamond merchant in the McKevick's building, was murdered in his office during the noon hour here Friday. His body was found with an ugly bullet wound in the head.

Train Cuts Off Man's Leg. Columbus, O., Dec. 23.—While running to catch a Pennsylvania train at Battista, a member of the Union station Friday, James White, whose home is in Lynchburg, Va., fell and his right leg was cut off below the knee by the train.

Taft Frees Moonshiner. Washington, Dec. 21.—President Taft on Thursday pardoned Henry Nelson of Owensboro, Ky., recently sentenced to the penitentiary for moonshining—distilling in the mountains of Kentucky.

Inmate of Poorhouse Is Rich. Middletown, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Word belatedly to the authorities to be authentic came to Charles Drake, an inmate of the county poorhouse, Thursday, that he is heir to a half a million dollars.

NO MONEY TRUST

PIERPONT MORGAN DECLARES CONTROL OF CASH IS IMPOSSIBILITY.

ALL BANKS COULD NOT DO IT

Like Competition, but Admits Combination Gives Him More Pleasure—His Deposits Are \$100,000,000—Names Steel Directors.

Washington, Dec. 21.—J. Pierpont Morgan before the house money trust investigating committee Thursday declared "there could be no money trust." All the banks and all the money in Christendom could not do it, he said. "The banks are not in control as to money and credits."

The big financier was led up to his answer by the examination of Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, who asked Mr. Morgan if "he did not feel his vast power."

Mr. Morgan answered that he did not feel it. Once when the lawyer asked him to get into a discussion of competition and combination, Mr. Morgan said:

"I'd rather have combination than competition. I like a little competition, but I like combination better. Control is the important thing. With out it you can't do a thing, but no one could control the money. One man might get control of railroads, or merchandise, but never money and credit."

Mr. Morgan's declaration that there "could be no money trust," emphasized by a vigorous bang with his fist on the arm of his chair, came toward the end of the committee's session, at which the financier testified as to the relations of the house of Morgan with several great corporations.

Mr. Morgan testified that he had approved the prices at which the subsidiaries of the United States Steel corporation were taken into the corporation. Mr. Untermyer asked if he had not named the board of directors of the steel corporation, but Mr. Morgan only said that he might have "decided who shouldn't go on."

"Can't you give the committee a statement of the deposits of your banking firm in New York?" asked Mr. Morgan approximated it at \$100,000,000.

Mr. Morgan produced, in response to a question, copies of the fiscal agreements between J. P. Morgan & Co. and the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad companies. The agreements were made by his house, and he was also wounded in the neck by the screws with which the bomb was filled and which passed through his helmet.

"You are acting for a number of other corporations, are you not, including the United States Steel corporation?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Yes, but that is by a resolution of the board of directors of the steel corporation," said Mr. Morgan.

As to other agreements whereby the Morgan house became fiscal agents for corporations, he said they were "by word of mouth or by correspondence."

148 KILLED IN THREE MONTHS

3,296 Were Injured by Railroads During April, May and June, According to Report.

Washington, Dec. 21.—According to a bulletin issued by the interstate commerce commission the number of persons killed in train accidents during April, May and June, 1912, was 148. The injured totaled 3,296. Accidents to employees and others due to railroad operations, including industrial accidents, totaled 648. Of this number 2,800 were killed. The total number of casualties on steam roads for the year ending June 30, 1912, was 160,123. Of this number 10,685 were killed. This shows an increase of 189 killed, and 19,179 injured the previous year. For the three months, April to June, inclusive, there were 8,215.

INDIANA TAX LAW WINS

Act Authorizing Collection of Cash From Owners of Foreign Stock Shares Upheld by U. S. Court.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The Indiana law authorizing the collection of taxes against residents on shares of stock in foreign corporations was upheld by the Supreme court of the United States in the case of Henry Y. Darnell against the state of Indiana. Darnell claimed \$12,571 as taxes due for several years on stock in the I. M. Darnell Manufacturing company, located at Memphis, Tenn. The right of the state to collect tax was conceded on the ground that the Indiana law was unconstitutional, constituting an interference in interstate commerce.

30,000 on a Death Train. New York, Dec. 24.—Traveling to New York, Dec. 24.—General Domingo Diaz, widely known in Central America as a soldier and a patriot, died here Sunday of pneumonia. General Diaz arrived in New York a few days ago from Paris.

Four Auto Bandits Take \$1,200. New York, Dec. 24.—Four "auto bandits" attacked two paymasters of the S. I. R. Finishing Company of America, the lower West side here Sunday, beat them into unconsciousness and robbed them of \$1,200.

\$10,000 Heft at Harvard. Boston, Dec. 24.—Harvard students are hunting for "Raffles," who robbed a party of about \$10,000 worth of valuables Sunday. The rooms of eight students, including Robert Taft's, son of the president, were looted.

"Black Hand" Dies. Montreal, Dec. 23.—With an incognito speech cut short on his lips, heretofore, a member of the "Black Hand," met death on the scaffold here Friday for the murder of Salvatore Maritano.

Bullet-Riddled Body Found. Meriden, Conn., Dec. 23.—The bullet-riddled body of an unidentified negro, who murdered Perry Wilkinson, was found Friday in a swamp near Cuba, Ala., near where he had eluded a mob.

Postoffice Inspectors Arrest Six. New York, Dec. 23.—Post office inspectors arrested six men in three simultaneous raids in different sections of the city Friday and charged them with using the mails to defraud.

STUART J. FULLER



Stuart J. Fuller, the young American consul at Iquitos, Peru, has come home to tell the state department about the alleged atrocities in the rubber country.

STATE FILES PROTEST

Solons See Error in Proposal for Choice of U. S. Senators—Jealous of State's Rights.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Strongly asserting that the course followed was unconstitutional, a protest was filed here Saturday by the legislature of Georgia against the course taken by congress in proposing to the states a constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of United States senators.

The Georgia claim brought confusion on the constitutional lawyers in congress. Of more importance is the fact that the adoption of a reform demanded by the people will be further delayed.

Article 5 of the Constitution provides that "the congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution."

There are 36 members of the senate and 137 members of the house. The senate adopted the proposed amendment by a vote of 23 yeas and 11 nays, and the house adopted the proposed amendment by a vote of 23 yeas and 11 nays.

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FLASHES OFF THE WIRE

Joliet, Ill., Dec. 21.—All the city operators of the Interstate Telephone company went on a strike Thursday. Joliet was because an operator was placed in charge in another city.

Munich, Bavaria, Dec. 23.—Prince Ludwig, the new prince regent of Bavaria, will become king and the mad King Otto, who never has known a day of peace, will be deposed, in all probability, next week.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 21.—Justice John P. Hand of the Illinois supreme court, who was stricken with paralysis of the right side at the supreme court building December 12, suffered a relapse last night. Fearful of a relapse, he will not recover.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Dispatches indicative of the spread of the anti-Mader revolution from the northernmost border of Mexico to the southern confines of Yucatan reached the state department Monday.

Washington, Dec. 24.—A new variety of valuable for the cereal growers of the northwest, has been imported by the department of agriculture. It comes from Bezenhook, southeastern Russia.

Marion, Ill., Dec. 24.—In playing ball, west, Earl Goodall, six years old, was shot and killed, and Clarence Yates, seven years old, was seriously wounded by a charge from a gun fired by Chester Yates, nine years old, who did not know the gun was loaded.

General Domingo Diaz Dead. New York, Dec. 24.—General Domingo Diaz, widely known in Central America as a soldier and a patriot, died here Sunday of pneumonia. General Diaz arrived in New York a few days ago from Paris.

Mob Lynchs a Negro. Columbia, S. C., Dec. 24.—Arrested because he refused to pay a note and put in jail in Norway, Orangeburg county, Henry Flitts, a negro, was taken from prison by a mob and shot to death Sunday.

German Baron Killed. Berlin, Dec. 20.—Baron Von Zuylen Vanyvel was killed in an automobile accident near Antwerp Wednesday. With the baron were Baron Gifford, Mlle. Debassompierre and a Miss Wolff. All were injured.

Find Man With Head Blown Off. Mason City, Ia., Dec. 21.—Irvin Hucksins was found dead by the side of the road four miles northwest of here Thursday, with the back of his head blown off and a shotgun with empty shell near him.

Surgeon Defeat in Michigan. Lansing, Mich., Dec. 21.—Equal struggle was defeated in Michigan by a majority of 760. That is the result of the canvass made by the state board of canvassers. The vote was 247,375 for and 248,135 against.

Mine Blast Kills Two. Taylor, Pa., Dec. 23.—Two men were killed by an explosion caused by naked gas lamps in the Taylor mine of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company here last Friday.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR NEW LEGISLATION

Unusual Activity Shown in Preparation of Desired Bills.

SOLONS WILL BE KEPT BUSY

Practically Every Field of Human Activity Touched by Bills Now in Preparation—Much Legislation for Protection of Workers Proposed.

Madison.—Individual members of the next Wisconsin legislature will demand less and the people of the state collectively will demand more progressive legislation than in any previous session. This is the natural deduction from a review of the activities of the legislative reference library, where bills for the coming session are being drafted.

"Never in the history of Wisconsin," said Dr. Charles McCarthy, chief of the reference library, "have legislators apparently shown so little interest in the session's program."

The measures now in preparation will touch practically every field of human activity. Undoubtedly the biggest feature will be bills for the protection of the workers.

Wisconsin may take a unique step forward in democracy by providing for the recall of members of state commissions, either by the people or the legislature. Such a measure will be at least be offered for passage.

The initiative, referendum and recall, a constitutional amendment, will be a second time before being referred to the people. A radical amendment will be proposed looking to the naming of all present appointive officers in the state under the merit system.

Among the bills to be introduced are the following:

Woman Suffrage Again.—The women's suffrage bill, which was defeated at the polls last November, women's suffrage will again come before the legislature.

Co-operative Rural Credit.—The farmers are demanding a rural credit law, which will enable them to obtain loans on a co-operative basis. A bill designed to facilitate methods by which farmers may obtain such loans.

State Aid to Highways.—The bill for state aid to highways, which was passed last session, will be reintroduced. It provides for the construction of a network of highways throughout the state.

Insurance.—Legislation regarding the construction of smoke houses to be as nearly fireproof as possible.

New Waterpower Measure.—Waterpower legislation, which was passed last session, will be reintroduced. It provides for the construction of a network of highways throughout the state.

Equity Society Measures.—The construction of cold storage plants, potato storage, and general produce storage warehouses will be facilitated by the farmers co-operative societies.

Civil Service.—A constitutional amendment providing for the selection of all appointive officers in all towns, villages, cities and counties upon a merit basis will be proposed.

Compulsory Accounting.—A system of uniform accounting for towns, villages and counties will be proposed by one bill, and the election of a board of accountants will be provided for by another bill.

Recall of Commissioners.—A bill providing for the recall of commissioners and other tax and industrial commissions, and other officers which may be formed, may be submitted to the voters. Another provision permits a recall of such officials.

University Dismantling.—The state will have a large school of medicine at the University of Wisconsin. The state will provide for the construction of dormitories at the state university.

State Sane Fourth Bill.—A bill providing for the repeal of the present Sunday law, and asking for legislation requiring one day's rest in seven will be introduced.

Sees Son Fall to Death. Manitowish.—William Phair, son of Supt. Phair of the Manitowish Northern Traction company, was killed in a fall from a trolley pole while working on repairs. His father witnessed the tragedy.

State Bowlers Meet Jan. 24. Beaver Dam.—The eleventh annual state bowling tournament under the auspices of the Wisconsin Bowling association, will begin in this city on Jan. 24.

Asks for Simple Funeral. Appleton.—Victor G. Thiel, of Manitowish, aged 52, was found dead in a local hotel. In his pocket was found directions for extremely simple funeral services over his remains.

Mrs. Eliza Wynn Dead. River Falls.—Mrs. Eliza Wynn, district secretary of the Daughters of Rebekeah of the Fifth Wisconsin district, died at her home in River Falls.

Appleton Speeders Fast. Appleton.—Owing to the speed with which some automobiles are driven through the streets of this city it has been necessary to buy a motorcycle for the police department, which is capable of making 100 miles an hour.

Forty Years in One Pulpit. Westby.—Rev. H. Halvorsen has completed forty years of continuous service as pastor of the Norwegian Lutheran church at this place.

BADGER NEWS-BREVITIES

Beloit.—Edward Kopfenstein, first-born one year old, was burned to death in a fire that destroyed his farm house, west of this city. John Smith, a neighbor, who had a horse and wife, was overcome by the smoke and had to be carried from the burning building.

Deer Park.—R. W. Foley, cheesemaker for the Deer Park Cheese factory company, was found dead in bed at his home here by his wife, who went to call him. He was born fifty-five years ago near Watertown. He is survived by his wife and one son.

Beloit.—Rev. M. J. Ward celebrated the fortyeth anniversary of his priesthood. Nearly thirty years of that period has been spent in his parish as pastor of the St. Thomas Catholic church. The exercises in his honor included a public service at night, at which the address was delivered by Rev. Frank Crary of Minneapolis, a lifelong friend of Father Ward. Prominent citizens of various creeds were at the meeting to extend their congratulations.

Oconomowoc.—Harold Hewitt, nineteen years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt of Beloit, was killed and badly mangled when train No. 50 of the St. Paul road struck a horse and carriage which he was driving here. The rig was demolished and the horse killed, while the body of the youth was drenched with blood. He had been thought that there had been two persons in the carriage when two caps were found, and the train was stopped to see if any remains were entangled in the engine or cars. It developed later, however, that the boy had been carrying two caps, one of them for driving.

Grand Rapids.—The new Masonic temple was formally opened. The guests of honor were Lem Kroemer, a charter member in 1861; Rev. Purdy, who joined in 1863, and Edward Mahoney, who joined in 1878. Mr. Purdy, who is now ninety-four years old, has acted as tyler for the Grand Rapids lodge for 25 consecutive years. He is said to be the oldest living Mason in Wisconsin.

Madison.—A jury in the federal court brought in a verdict for the defendant in the suit brought by Dr. William Sterey of Toledo, Ohio, against his son, Dr. Carroll L. Sterey of Whitehall, for \$3,000. Dr. Sterey is a student for medical education at Michigan university and Rush Medical college. The son claimed that the money was a gift and the jury sustained him.

Sturgeon Bay.—George Minney, twenty years old, was drowned, while loafing on the ice near the breaking where one of the car ferries had broken a passage. The young man was manager of the Davenport Nurseries company, of which his mother was the owner.

Kenosha.—Rev. Newton Mann, the venerable pastor of the ministry of the Unitarian church in the city, died here for the last two years pastor of the Henry M. Simmons church in this city, had announced that he will retire from his pastorate early in the year.

Neenah.—The annual farmers' round-up of institutes will be held at Clintonville March 18, 19 and 20.

Appleton.—A four-year-old son of Mrs. William Smith of Little Chute fell into a stream and drowned.

Merrill.—Miss Vera Plantz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Plantz, celebrated the twelfth anniversary of her birth on the twelfth day of the twelfth month of 1912.

Oshkosh.—Dr. P. H. Lindley of Chippewa Falls, member of the board of control, charged by Dr. Rowland Ladowa with assault and battery, was acquitted in municipal court.

Green Bay.—A triple drowning was averted in Lake Michigan by the heroic work of Nina Brehme. Two companions, Thomas Gagnon and Clifford Jonkens, left the Brehme girl and Alma Lutz on the river bank to await their return while they delayed. Hearing plunging into the icy way, both boys acrossed the river, gave way, half way acrossed the river, rushed to the rescue, when the Lutz girl also broke through the ice. After securing a large plank Nina Brehme succeeded in pulling the girl from the water on to solid ice and would undoubtedly have saved the girl, who had not a fisherman arrived, succeeding her in the rescue work.

Janesville.—Fur hunters report an unusual number of muskrat houses in the upper Rock river and throughout the marshes this winter. They also report that the muskrats have been very scarce in the north and open water there are other aquatic fowl which have never remained north as late as this date.

Neenah.—Wallace Garfield fell 40 feet from the top of a building upon which he was working, and escaped injury by means of an acrobatic turn which he executed in mid-air.

Appleton.—As a result of a blow on the head, which confined him to his home for three weeks, Joseph Lang has been awarded \$1



Beloit.—Edward Kopfenstein, 22-year-old, was burned

born in this town, west of this city. J. J. Barn, his neighbor, who led a respectable life, was overcome by the smoke of the building.

Deer Park.—R. W. Foley, chemist and maker for the Deer Park Cattle and Slaughter company, was found dead at his home here by his wife, who went to call him. He was about fifty-five years old near W. He was a native of this town. He is survived by his wife and one son.

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**Madison.**—A jury in the criminal court brought in a verdict against the defendant in the suit brought by Dr. William Stacey of Toledo, against his son, Dr. Carroll L. Stacey of Whitehall, for \$3,500 on 22 promissory notes given for medical education at Michigan university and medical college. The son claimed the money was a gift and the jury

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twenty years old, was drow  
while feebating on the  
breaking through the ice near  
channel, where one of the car  
had broken a passage. The  
man was manager of the Ever  
Nurseries company, of which  
mother was the owner.

Kenosha.—Rev. Newton  
the venerable dean of the  
istry of the Unitarian church  
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pastor of the Henry M. Sim  
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in the upper Rock river  
throughout the marshes this  
They also report that the n  
geese have not all left for the  
and that on open water the  
other aquatic fowl which have  
remained north as late as this

Neenah.—Wallace Garfield  
feet from the top of a  
upon which he was working,  
caped injury by means of an ac  
turn which he executed in mid

Lang has been awarded \$1,000 damages in municipal court against Kahlen, who is alleged to have thrown a beer glass as a weapon.

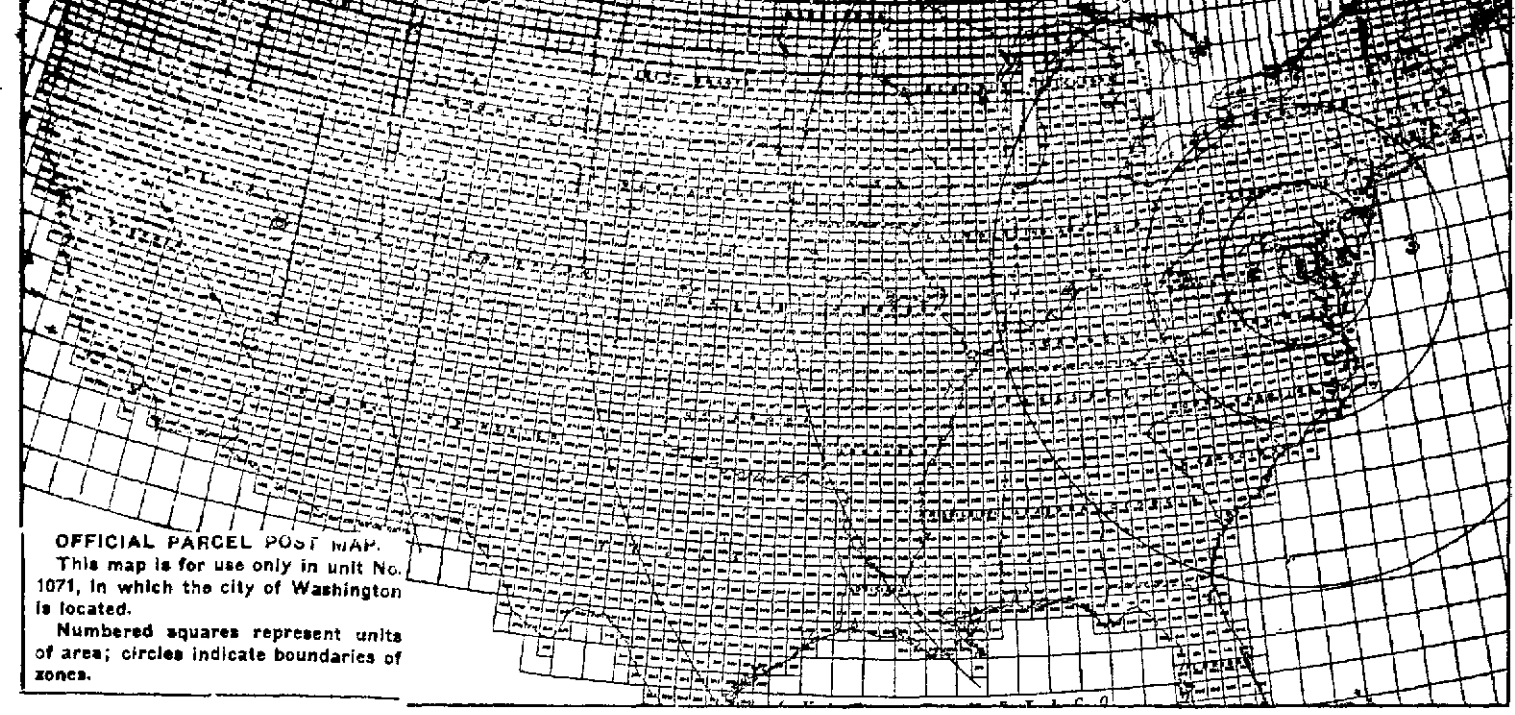
Crosby, 14 miles from La  
when George Helzhammer and  
Williams of this city caught  
pounds of carp and buffalo in  
Mississippi river.

son, Dr. Carol L. Storey of  
hall, to recover \$3,600 for mon-  
vanced for the education of th-  
Oberlin college, Michigan un-  
and Rush Medical college. De-

Tomah.—Eighteen head  
 tie and nine horses were bu  
 death and 300 tons of feed  
 to the fire which destroyed

000.





# FIXING RATES UNDER PARCEL POST SYSTEM

Government Goes Into Business of Transmitting Merchandise Through the Mails.

NEW LAW FULLY EXPLAINED

Country Divided Into Zones and Units for Purpose of Fixing Rates for Carriage—No Package Weighing More Than Eleven Pounds Is Mailable—Anything Properly Wrapped Which Will Not Injure Other Mail May Be Sent.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

With the coming of the New Year the United States government will enter into a new field of enterprise—the transmittal of merchandise by what is known as the parcel post. For years there has been a demand for such a system of inexpensive transmittal of packages. The camps of favor and disfavor of the parcel post scheme have been about equally divided. Finally at the last session of congress a bill was passed which will put the plan into operation, but only it must be said in little more than an experimental way.

It is the intention of Uncle Sam to move rather slowly in the parcel post matter. He wants to find how popular it will be, how much it will cost the government, and whether there is to be a profit or loss at the end of each year. If it is found that the plan is successful from the point of view of the people, which means the government also, the parcel post will be extended until finally it reaches the proportions which its proponents say they believe it is destined to assume.

## Zone System Explained.

It is no exaggeration to say that thousands upon thousands of inquiries have been made of the postmaster general as to just what the parcel post will mean to the people. It was the law of congress establishing the system which made provision for a division of the country into zones and into 35,000 units which are to be used as centers in describing the circles which mark the boundaries of the zones. There have been no clear understanding, apparently, of this zone system, but really it is a very simple matter.

The accompanying map shows the country divided into zones from the unit in which Washington is situated, as the center. Accompanying the map is a table showing the rate of postage per pound for parcels from Washington to places within all the zones.

Each unit contains an area thirty miles square. Now each unit is a center from which the zones are drawn, and so every unit in the country no matter where it is situated will have zones drawn from it just exactly as Washington has them drawn from it. For instance, take Keokuk, Ia., which is in a unit in the fifth zone. From that unit will be drawn circles exactly as they are drawn from Washington and they will be numbered from Keokuk as number one, just as they are numbered from Washington as number one. Of course, however, Zone Six will have a different geographical position as related to Keokuk than it has as related to Washington, but as the radius of the circles drawn from Keokuk is the same length as the radius of the circles drawn from Washington, Keokuk's Zone Six will be just as far from its center as Washington's Zone Six is.

How Rates Are Fixed.

It can be seen from this readily enough that the postal rates from Washington to its particular zone will be the same as the postal rates from Keokuk to its particular zones. Each unit being about thirty miles square will of course contain in most cases a number of postoffices, but each office in the same unit is considered as being the center of the circles from which the zones are drawn. The rates of postage are fixed from the unit in which the sending postoffice is situated, but the price to every place in any zone is just the same. To illustrate, it will cost exactly the same amount to send a parcel from Washington to Erie, Pa., that it costs to send it to Atlanta, Ga., because Erie and Atlanta, with reference to Washington are situated in the fourth zone. The rates therefore are fixed from the unit in which the postoffice is located, but they are the same from that office to any point in any one zone.

It will be seen by reference to the table of rates of postage that it will

## IN GOLDEN AGE OF YOUTH

College Life a Thing Always to Be Regarded With the Tenderest of Memories.

The phrase "college life" is an Americanism and it has no equivalent in any other language but English. It describes to those whose use with understanding and sympathy, an experience out of which grows a deep sentiment made up of pleasure, friendship, affection, loyalty and pride. It seems to them "a tender influence, a peculiar grace," that reaches out across miles and years, drawing them back to their Alma Mater, and the comradeship of their classmates. To most graduates their college life seems their golden age; through the mist of years the campus becomes an island of Utopia whose very tediums grow bright in the retrospect, the sting of whose pain and failures was always lessened by the power of the idealism and hopes that filled its air.

## RATES OF POSTAGE

Parcels weighing four ounces or less are mailable at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, regardless of distance. Parcels weighing more than four ounces are mailable at the pound rate, as shown by the following table, and when mailed at this rate any fraction of a pound is considered a full pound.

Wt. Lbs.	1st zone	2d zone	3d zone	4th zone	5th zone	6th zone	7th zone	8th zone
1	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.12
2	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.19	0.24
3	0.07	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.28	0.36
4	0.08	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.37	0.48
5	0.09	0.17	0.22	0.27	0.32	0.37	0.46	0.60
6	0.10	0.20	0.26	0.32	0.38	0.44	0.55	0.72
7	0.11	0.23	0.30	0.37	0.44	0.51	0.64	0.84
8	0.12	0.26	0.34	0.42	0.50	0.58	0.73	0.96
9	0.13	0.29	0.38	0.47	0.56	0.65	0.82	1.08
10	0.14	0.32	0.42	0.52	0.62	0.72	0.91	1.20
11	0.15	0.35	0.46	0.57	0.68	0.79	1.01	1.32

\*For a full explanation of the rates of postage in the First Zone see the Parcel Post Guide.

cost more per pound to send a package a long distance than it does to send it a short distance. The rate increases for a package weighing one pound at the rate of one cent for each ounce. No package weighing more than 11 pounds can be sent under the new parcel post law. It should be said right here that on the long hauls the parcel post may not be able to compete with the express companies, but that on shorter hauls it can so compete. It was the expressed desire of the legislators and of the postoffice officials that the parcel post system should be made of particular use to persons having farm and factory products to transmit to customers. It is probable that producers must study the rates of postage and the convenience of transmittal and compare them with the cost and convenience under present methods before individually a man can determine whether he is to profit or not by the change. There is another thing to be considered and which only can be known definitely when fuller regulations have been made to specify exactly what kind of things can be sent by parcel post. It can be said in a general way that anything can be sent which is properly wrapped and which will not injure other mail matter with which it may come in contact.

Copy Foreign Countries.

It is probable that the government will adopt a means of transportation for certain kinds of its merchandise much like those which have been adopted in parcel post countries abroad. What the English call hamper, basketlike arrangements, probably will be adopted, and as these can be kept separate from the ordinary mail matter it is believed that the regulations as finally adopted will allow the sending of eggs, butter, dressed poultry, live poultry, honey, fruit, and other products of the country.

The 11-pound limit for a single package may work at first against any very extended use of the parcel post for some of the articles which have been named. Of course, more weight can be sent if it is sent in different parcels, but the cost in that case would be heavier because the increase per pound on a single package is not great up to 11 pounds, and probably it would increase at no greater rate if the government were to raise the limit of weight which is now fixed. To make it simpler, it will cost more to send two packages of 11 pounds than it would to send one package of 22 pounds if the government eventually should allow a heavier single package to be carried and should charge in proportion just what it does now for one package of 11 pounds weight.

Every postmaster in the United States will have a parcel post map like the one which is here reproduced except that the zone lines will be shown with the unit of his postoffice as a center. All that a postmaster will have to do when a parcel is presented for transportation is to find out in what zone the destination of the package lies. His table will show him exactly the rate per pound from the unit in which his postoffice lies to the zone of the package's destination, the price as has been explained before, to every postoffice in any one zone being the same. The parcel post will take nothing but fourth-class matter. Printed matter is still in the third-class designation. Therefore books cannot be sent by the parcel post system. This the postoffice authorities seem to think is in a way unjust and may work a hardship. It may be that in the future the law will be changed so as to include all printed matter. It seems to be certain that an attempt will be made to bring about this change as speedily as possible.

Must Bear Stamp.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has ordered that postmasters be advised

that parcels weighing four ounces or less are mailable at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, regardless of distance. Parcels weighing more than four ounces are mailable at the pound rate, as shown by the following table, and when mailed at this rate any fraction of a pound is considered a full pound.

moned to Washington, to confer with the special parcel post committee, the postmasters of five typical offices. They are William H. Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Daniel T. Gerow, Jacksonville, Fla.; M. H. Joster, Wilmington, Del.; E. M. C. Quimby, Suffolk, Va., and Henry N. Bradley, Charleston, W. Va.

Confer With Postmasters.

The postmasters of the five largest offices in the country have already appeared before the committee, so Pittsburgh was represented as being a large first class office, though smaller than any of the greater five, and as being the center of a tremendous manufacturing area. The postmaster of Pittsburgh reported that the board of trade of that city has a special parcel post committee, working toward bringing the consumer and producer nearer to each other by the new system. He also said that many of the merchants are planning to have their city deliveries made by parcel post.

Wilmington, Del., represented a large farming and manufacturing district, with its mail connections close with Philadelphia, one of the largest offices. Jacksonville is the largest office in Florida, and the outlet for all the mail of the state. It is peculiar in having a special increase of force in winter, the tourist season, and the postmaster said that it was expected that travelers would use the parcel post extensively in sending home five and ten-pound packages of fruit.

Suffolk, Va., and Charleston, W. Va., are both very small second class offices, one in the tide-water district with large truck interests; the other far inland in an orchard country, with diversified farm products. The postmasters of both offices reported great interest in the parcel post, and said that they had continual inquiries regarding its scope.

From these postmasters the committee was able to glean a great amount of valuable information, which, added to that gained from the recent hearings in Maryland, put it in a position to plan the details of the service to the greatest advantage of the producing farmer.

## NIAGARA MADE BY GLACIER

Columbia River Was Dammed, and Had a Fall of Four Hundred Feet Over Great Cliffs.

That one of the greatest natural wonders in the world was lost with the melting of the Okanogan glacier in the State of Washington, is the opinion of government geologists, who recently have studied a portion of the river bed of the Columbia river in connection with the Grand canyon, a great canyon that at one time was the river bed.

When the Columbia river flowed through the Grand coulee it made Niagara insignificant by comparison. This great river plunged from the upper to the lower valley in a sheer fall of 400 feet over great cliffs.

Moses lake is believed to have been at one time part of an old channel of the Columbia river. During the glacial period, recent, as time is measured by the geologist, the valleys of the Northern Cascades and of the Okanogan highlands were filled with enormous glaciers, the largest of which reached the plains before they were melted in the warmer air of the lower country.

The greatest of these ice rivers of eastern Washington flowed down the Okanogan valley, which it filled to the depth of hundreds of feet.

On reaching the Columbia river valley this glacier expanded and seems not only to have dammed the Columbia, but to have filled its great canyon for some distance.

The southern limit of this great Okanogan glacier is marked by a terminal moraine many miles in length. The moraine is formed of dirt and rock material which was pushed along or carried on its surface and stranded where the ice melted, and it includes many huge blocks of basalt and other rocks.

No more impressive scene, the geologists say, can be found in the Big Bend country than is presented by the great cliffs of black basalt below Coulee City, over which the Columbia once poured, but where now desert shrubs are growing in the ancient channel.

When the glacier left the canyon of the Columbia and retreated up the Okanogan valley the river reestablished its former channel—Indianapolis News.

## FOR PARCEL POST

Postmaster General Issues Regulations Governing System.

### WHAT MAY BE SENT BY MAIL

Gives American People Opportunity to Send Farm and Factory Products by Mail From and to Any Point in United States.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has just approved the regulations which cover in detail the articles which may or may not be sent by parcel post. These regulations are now being turned off at the government printing office on a "rush order" and they will be distributed as rapidly as possible.

The rules as to what can be sent and what cannot be sent and the instructions for the preparation of mailable articles with other "official advice" are given here as they have just been prepared by the postoffice department in Washington.

The minimum rate will be five cents for the first pound and three cents for each additional pound to any point not exceeding fifty miles from the office of mailing; the local rate, which is five cents for the first pound and one cent for additional pound, applies to all parcels the delivery of which does not involve their transportation on railway lines. The rates increase for each successive one of the eight zones, the maximum rate being twelve cents a pound, which will carry a parcel across the continent or to any of our possessions. Parcels will be limited to eleven pounds in weight and six feet in length and girth combined.

### Mailable Perishable Articles.

Butter, lard and perishable articles such as fish, fresh meats, dressed fowls, vegetables, fruits, berries and articles of a similar nature that decay quickly, when so packed or wrapped as to prevent damage to other mail matter will be accepted for local delivery either at the office of mailing or on any rural route starting therefrom. When inclosed in an inner cover and a strong outer cover of wood, metal, heavy corrugated pasteboard or other suitable material and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package, they will be accepted for mailing to any office within the first zone or within a radius of 50 miles. Butter, lard, or any greasy or oily substance intended for delivery at offices beyond the first zone must be suitably packed. Vegetables and fruit that do not decay quickly will be accepted for mailing to any zone if packed so as to prevent damage to other mail matter. Eggs will be accepted for local delivery when securely packed in a basket or other container. Eggs will be accepted for mailing regardless of distance when each egg is wrapped separately and packed in a container.

There is no restriction on salted, dried, smoked or cured meats and other meat products, but fresh meat in any form will be transported only within the first zone.

Parcels containing perishable articles must be marked "PERISHABLE," and articles likely to spoil within the first zone must be marked "FRAGILE." Parcels containing articles which are liable to spoil within the first zone must be marked "FRAGILE," and articles likely to spoil within the first zone must be marked "FRAGILE."

### Manufactured Articles.

Manufacturers or dealers intending to transmit articles in considerable quantities are asked to submit to the postmaster for approval a specimen parcel showing the manner of packing.

When sharp pointed instruments are offered for mailing, the points must be capped or encased. Blades must be bound so that they will remain attached to each other or within their handles or sockets.

In Powders, pepper, snuff, or other similar powders not explosive, or any similar pulverized dry substance, not poisonous, may be sent when inclosed in cases made of metal, wood or other material to render impossible the escape of any of the contents. Flour of all kinds must be put up in such manner as to prevent the package breaking or the flour being scattered in the mails.

### Queen Bees and Nursery Stock.

Queen bees, live insects, and dried reptiles may be mailed in accordance with the regulations that now apply to other classes of mail.

Seeds of fruit, nursery stock, and all other plant products for preparation may be mailed under the same conditions.

### Confectionery and Soap.

Candies, confectionery, yeast cakes, soap in hard cakes, etc., must be inclosed in boxes and so wrapped as to prevent injury to other mail matter.

Sealed original packages of proprietary articles, such as soap, tobacco, pills, tablets, etc., put up in fixed quantities by the manufacturer, and not in themselves unmarketable, will be accepted for mailing when properly wrapped.

### Milinery.

Fragile articles, such as millinery, toys, musical instruments, etc., and articles consisting wholly or in part of glass, or contained in glass, must be securely packed and the parcel stamped or labeled "FRAGILE."

### Unmailable Matter.

The following matter is declared unmarketable by law:

Matter manifestly obscene, lewd, or lascivious; articles intended for preventing conception; articles intended for indecent or immoral purposes; all matter otherwise mailable by law, the outside cover or wrapper of which bears and delineation or language of a libelous, scurrilous, defamatory, or threatening character. All such matter, when deposited in a post office or found in the mails, shall be withdrawn and sent to the divisions of dead letters.

Give Him Time.

"You're a pretty old man to be begining the lady to the man at the back door."

"Yes, ma'am," replied the man with his hat in his hand.

"Have you been begging all your life?"

"Not yet, ma'am."

## Group That Are Situated South-west of England.

Period at Which Islands Were Separated from the Mainland Must Be Far Beyond the Reach of History.

London—People sometimes apply the term Lyonesse to the whole of Cornwall, which is a mistake. It is there was such a land at all it lay westward of Cornwall, and the Scilly Isles are its relics. The name of Arthur plays like a lambent light about the district; but the period at which the Scillies were separated from the mainland must be far beyond the reach of history, which in England can only explore about two thousand years backward. The Lyonesse of romance extended to the southwest of Land's End, and was connected in race and legend with the Leon of Brittany. As a matter of geology the tradition has no satisfactory basis, though there are traces of submerged forests in Mount's Day, and the old Cornish name of St. Michael's Mount represents that rock as having once stood in the center of woodland. In reality the islands are the last upheavals of that backbone of granite which is so impressive on Dartmoor and which again comes into notice on the Bodmin Moors. True, ocean depths do not begin till far beyond the islands, so that in its relation to the great submarine platform Scilly may be considered structurally attached to Britain, as Britain is to the Continent. Some portion of the vanished region may have survived, adjoining the coasts of Mount's Bay, till the year 1099, when, according to the Saxon chronicle, Lyonesse was destroyed in a great tempest.

When we come to the genuine history of Scilly there are some interesting things to notice. The islands seem to have been used as a penal settlement in Roman times; and in the sixth century they gave a home to the Welsh St. Samson, who became bishop of Dol, and who has left footprints in Guernsey as well as in Devon and Cornwall. The Isle of Samson is now uninhabited, but it may have had a fairly large population when the saint established an oratory here; there are many traces of early occupation. To many it is still more interesting as the home of Walter Besant's Ancrelme. Early in the tenth century Athelstan made a conquering expedition through Cornwall, and is said to have apied these isles from the high land at St. Buryan—the day must have been uncommonly clear. He vowed to build a church on the spot where he stood if

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Insurance on Parcels.

A mailable parcel on which the postage is fully prepaid may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed \$50, on payment of a fee of ten cents in parcel post stamps, such stamps to be affixed.

When a parcel is insured, the sender will be given a receipt showing the office and date of mailing and number of the parcel.

When a return receipt is desired by the sender of an insured parcel the postmaster at the mailing office will note the request on the margin of the insurance tag, and the postmaster at the office of address will obtain from the addressee a receipt and mail it to the sender.

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### Forwarding of Parcels.

Parcels may be remailed or forwarded on the payment of additional postage at the rate which would be chargeable if they were originally mailed at the forwarding office, which case the necessary stamps will be affixed by the forwarding postmaster. Payment must be made every time the parcel is forwarded.

### Preparation for Mailing.

Parcels must be prepared for mailing in such manner that the contents can be easily examined. A parcel will not be accepted for mailing unless it bears the name and address of the sender preceded by the word "From."

In addition to the name and address of the sender, which is required, it will be permissible to write or print on the covering of a parcel, or on a tag or label attached to it, the occupation of the sender, and to indicate in a small space by means of marks, letters, numbers, names or other brief description, the character of the parcel, but ample space must be left on the address side for the full address in legible characters and for the necessary postage stamps and inscriptions.

Such as "Merry Christmas," "Happy New Year," "With best wishes," and the like, may be placed on the covering of the parcel in such manner as not to interfere with the address.

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### Maps and Guides.

Parcel post maps, with accompanying guides, are to be sold to the public at their cost, 75 cents, through the chief clerk of the post office department. In ordering maps care should be taken to specify the post office from which the postage rates are to be determined.

### Wedding Bells.

Miss Mary C. Belknap, the well-known settlement worker of Cleveland, said in a sufrage debate:

"Oh, that is not an argument—that is a prophecy, a prophecy that woman, given the vote, wouldn't know how to use it."

"Now it's my opinion that the men who think that are as badly in the dark about women as Jonks was about the widowed stenographer."

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### Intoxicants, Poisons and Inflammable Materials.

Spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind; poisons of every kind, and articles and compositions containing poison, poisonous animals, insects and

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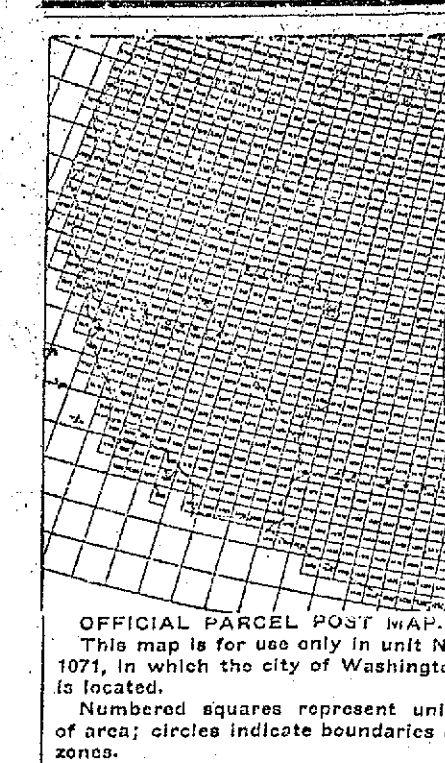
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### Forwarding of Parcels.









## FIXING RATES UNDER PARCEL POST SYSTEM

Government Goes Into Business of Transmitting Merchandise Through the Mails.

NEW LAW FULLY EXPLAINED

Country Divided Into Zones and Units for Purpose of Fixing Charges

Carriage No Package Weighing More Than Eleven Pounds Is Mailable—Anything Properly Wrapped Which Will Not Injure Other Mail May Be Sent.

With the coming of the New Year the United States government will enter into a new field of enterprise—the transmission of merchandise by what is known as the parcel post. For years there has been a demand for such a system of inexpensive transmittal of packages. The camps of favor and disfavor of the parcel post scheme have been about equally divided. Finally at the last session of congress a bill was passed which will put the plan into operation, but only it must be said in little more than an experimental way.

It is the intention of Uncle Sam to move rather slowly in the parcel post matter. He wishes to know how the system will work, how much it will cost the government, and whether there is to be a profit or loss at the end of each year. If it is found that the plan is successful from the point of view of the people, which means the government, the parcel post will be extended until finally it reaches the proportions which its proponents say they believe it is destined to assume.

Zone System Explained.

It is no exaggeration to say that thousands upon thousands of inquiries have been made of the postmaster general as to just what the parcel post will mean to the people. It was the law of congress establishing the system which made provision for a division of the country into zones and into 35,000 units which are to be used as centers in describing the circles which mark the boundaries of the zones. There has been no clear understanding, apparently, of this zone system, but really it is a very simple matter.

The accompanying map shows the country divided into zones from the unit in which Washington is situated, as the center. Accompanying the map is a table showing the rate of postage for parcels from Washington to places within all the zones.

Each unit contains an area thirty miles square. Now each unit is a center from which the zones are drawn and so every unit in the country has a center from which the zones will have zones drawn from it just exactly as Washington has them drawn from it. For instance, take Keokuk, Ia., which is in a unit in the fifth zone. From that unit are drawn circles exactly as they are drawn from Washington and the postal rates from Keokuk to its particular zone will be the same as the postal rates from Washington to its particular zone. Each unit being about thirty miles square will of course contain in most cases a number of postoffices, but each office in the same unit is considered as being the center of the circles from which the zones are drawn. The rates of postage are fixed from the unit in which the sending postoffice is situated, but the price to every place in any zone is just the same. To illustrate, let us say that the postoffice amount to send a parcel from Washington to Erie, Pa., that it costs to send it to Atlanta, Ga., because Erie and Atlanta with reference to Washington are situated in the fourth zone. The rates therefore are fixed from the unit in which the postoffice is located, but they are the same from that office to any point in any zone.

## IN GOLDEN AGE OF YOUTH

"College Life" a Thing Always to Be Regarded With the Tenderness of Memories.

The phrase "college life" is an Americanism and it has no equivalent in any other language but English. It describes, to those who use with understanding and sympathy, an experience out of which grows a deep sentiment made up of pleasure, friendship, affection, loyalty and pride. It seems to them, "a tender influence, a peculiar grace," that reaches out across miles and years, drawing them back to their Alma Mater, and the very bright and beautiful in American college life it is hard to account for the feeling in thousands of gray-haired men that long ago in their youth, besides the education they got, they gained around the knees of Alma Mater lasting joy, strength and inspiration that was not entirely contained in the books they read and cannot be exactly measured by the knowledge they acquired.—Paul Van Dyke in Scribner's Magazine.

## RATES OF POSTAGE

Parcels weighing four ounces or less are mailable at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, regardless of distance. Parcels weighing more than four ounces are mailable at the pound rate, as shown by the following table, and when mailed at this rate any fraction of a pound is considered a full pound.

Wt. Lbs.	1st zone	2d zone	3d zone	4th zone	5th zone	6th zone	7th zone	8th zone
1	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.12
2	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.19	0.24
3	0.07	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.28	0.36
4	0.08	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.37	0.48
5	0.09	0.17	0.22	0.27	0.32	0.37	0.46	0.60
6	0.10	0.20	0.26	0.32	0.38	0.44	0.55	0.72
7	0.11	0.23	0.30	0.37	0.44	0.51	0.64	0.84
8	0.12	0.26	0.34	0.42	0.50	0.58	0.73	0.96
9	0.13	0.29	0.38	0.47	0.56	0.65	0.82	1.08
10	0.14	0.32	0.42	0.52	0.62	0.72	0.91	1.20
11	0.15	0.35	0.46	0.57	0.68	0.79	1.00	1.32

\*For a full explanation of the rates of postage in the First Zone see the Parcel Post Guide.

cost more per pound to send a package a long distance than it does to send it a short distance. The rate increases for a package weighing one pound at the rate of one cent for each zone. No package weighing more than 11 pounds can be sent under the new parcel post law. It should be said right here that on the long hauls the parcel post may not be able to compete with the express companies, but that on shorter hauls it can so compete. It was the expressed desire of the legislators and of the postoffice officials that the parcel post system should be made of particular use to persons having farm and factory products to transmit to customers. It is probable that the express men must study the rates of postage and the convenience of transmittal and compare them with the cost and convenience under present methods before individually a man can determine whether he is to profit or not by the change. When the parcel post is put into operation, it will be which only can be known definitely when fuller regulations have been made to specify exactly what kind of things can be sent by parcel post. It can be said in a general way that anything can be sent which is properly wrapped and which will not injure other mail matter with which it may come in contact.

Copy Foreign Countries.

It is probable that the government will adopt means of transportation for certain kinds of its merchandise much like those which have been adopted in parcel post countries abroad. What the English call hamper, basket-like arrangements, probably will be adopted, and as these can be kept separate from the ordinary mail matter it is believed that the regulations as finally adopted will allow the sending of eggs, butter, dress, poultry, live poultry, honey, fruit, and other products of the country.

The 11-pound limit for a single package may work at first against any very large parcels, but the government will not let the limit increase at a great rate if the government were to raise the limit of weight which is now fixed. To make it simpler, it will cost more to send two packages of 11 pounds than it would to send one package of 22 pounds. The government will eventually allow a heavy or single package to be carried and should charge in proportion just what it does now for one package of 11 pounds weight.

Every postmaster in the United States will have a parcel post office. The rate of postage is fixed from the unit in which the sending postoffice is situated, but the price to every place in any zone is just the same. To illustrate, let us say that the postoffice amount to send a parcel from Washington to Erie, Pa., that it costs to send it to Atlanta, Ga., because Erie and Atlanta with reference to Washington are situated in the fourth zone. The rates therefore are fixed from the unit in which the postoffice is located, but they are the same from that office to any point in any zone.

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An unbroken night may be witnessed in a garden at Tiptree, Essex, England. A damson is growing from the side of a post in the garden. Two years ago a damson tree was taken up, and after being laid aside for some time it was converted into a post. One of these trees produced a shoot which blossomed and formed into fruit.

moned to Washington, to confer with the special parcel post committee, the postmasters of five typical offices. They are William H. Davis, Pittsburg, Pa.; Daniel T. Gerow, Jacksonville, Fla.; M. H. Foster, Wilmington, Del.; E. M. C. Quimby, Suffolk, Va.; and Henry N. Bradley, Charlottesville, Va.

Confer With Postmasters.

The postmasters of the five largest offices in the country have already appeared before the committee. Pittsburgh was represented as being a large first class office, though smaller than any of the greater five, and as being the center of a tremendous manufacturing area. The postmaster of Pittsburgh reported that the board of trade of that city has a special parcel post committee working toward bringing the consumer and producer nearer to each other by the new system. He also said that many of the merchants are planning to have their city deliveries made by parcel post.

Wilmington, Del., represented a large farming and manufacturing district. The postmaster reported that the board of trade of that city has a special parcel post committee working toward bringing the consumer and producer nearer to each other by the new system. He also said that many of the merchants are planning to have their city deliveries made by parcel post.

From these postmasters the committee was able to glean a great amount of valuable information, which, added to that gained from the recent hearings in Maryland, puts it in a position to plan the details of the service to the greatest advantage of the producing farmer.

## NIAGARA MADE BY GLACIER

Columbia River Was Dammed, and Had a Fall of Four Hundred Feet Over Great Cliffs.

That one of the greatest natural wonders in the world was lost with the melting of the Ocanogran glacier in the State of Washington, is the opinion of government geologists, who recently have studied a portion of the river bed, of the Columbia river in connection with the Grand canyon, and have concluded that at one time was the river bed.

When the Columbia river flowed through the Grand coulee it made Niagara insignificant by comparison. This great river plunged from the upper to the lower valley in a sheer fall of 400 feet over great cliffs.

On reaching the Columbia river valley this glacier expanded and seems not only to have dammed the Columbia, but to have filled its great canyon for some distance.

The southern limit of this great Ocanogran glacier is marked by a terminal moraine, many miles in width. The moraine is formed of dirt and rock material which was pushed along or carried on its surface and stranded where the ice melted, and it includes many huge blocks of basalt and other rocks.

No more impressive scene, the geologists say, can be found in the Big Bend country than is presented by the great cliffs of black basalt below Coulee City, over which the Columbia once poured, but where now desert shrubs are growing in the ancient channel.

When the glacier left the canyon of the Columbia and retreated up the Ocanogran valley the river resumed its former channel.—Indianapolis News.

## Seeing is Believing.

A trio of professional story tellers were in a cozy corner of the club spinning yarns. Brown had just told a most unbelievable story and the other two glanced at each other questioningly.

"Well, I assure you, gentlemen," said Brown, "if I hadn't seen it myself I shouldn't have believed it."

## APPROVES RULES FOR PARCEL POST

Postmaster General Issues Regulations Governing System.

### WHAT MAY BE SENT BY MAIL

Gives American People Opportunity to Send Farm and Factory Products by Mail From and to Any Point in United States.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has just approved the regulations which cover in detail the articles which may or may not be sent by parcel post. These regulations are now being turned out at the government printing office, and it is expected that they will be distributed as rapidly as possible.

The rules as to what can be sent and what cannot be sent and the instructions for the preparation of mailable articles with other "official advice" are given here as they have just been prepared by the postoffice department in Washington.

The minimum rate will be five cents for the first pound and three cents for each additional pound to any point not exceeding fifty miles from the office of mailing; the local rate, which is five cents for the first pound and one cent for each additional pound, applies to all parcels the delivery of which does not involve their transportation on railway lines. The rates increase for each successive one of the eight zones, the maximum rate being twelve cents a pound, which will carry a parcel across the continent or to any of the possessions. Parcels will be limited to eleven pounds in weight and six feet in length and girth combined.

Mailable Perishable Articles.

Butter, lard and perishable articles such as fish, fresh meats, dressed fowls, vegetables, fruits, berries and articles of a similar nature that decay quickly, when so packed or wrapped as to prevent damage to other mail matter, will be accepted for mailing or delivery, but will be subject to special rural route starting therefrom.

When inclosed in an inner cover and a strong outer cover of wood, metal, heavy corrugated pasteboard or other suitable material and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package, they will be accepted for mailing to any office within the first zone or within a radius of 50 miles. Butter, lard, or any greasy or oily substance intended for delivery at offices beyond the first zone must be suitably packed. Vegetables and fruit that do not decay rapidly will be accepted for mailing to any zone if packed so as to prevent damage to other mail matter. Eggs will be accepted for local delivery when securely packed in a basket or other container. Eggs will be accepted for mailing regardless of distance when eggs are wrapped separately and packed in a container.

There is no restriction on salted, dried, smoked or cured meats and other meat products, but fresh meat in any form will be transported only within the first zone.

Perishable articles must be marked "PERISHABLE," and articles likely to spoil within the time reasonably required for transportation and delivery will not be accepted for mailing.

Manufactured Articles.

Manufacturers or dealers intending to transmit articles in considerable quantities are asked to submit to the postmaster for approval a specimen parcel showing the manner of packing.

When sharp pointed instruments are offered for mailing, the points must be capped or encased. Blades must be bound so that they will remain attached to each other or within their handles. It is believed that the use of all kinds must be put up in such manner as to prevent the package breaking or the four being scattered in the mails.

Queen Bees and Nursery Stock.

Queen bees, live insects, and dried reptiles may be mailed in accordance with the regulations that now apply to other classes of mail.

Seeds of fruit, nursery stock, and all other plant products for preparation may be mailed under the same conditions.

Confectionery and Soap.

Candies, confectionery, yeast cakes, soap in hard cakes, etc., must be inclosed in boxes and so wrapped as to prevent injury to other mail matter.

Sealed original packages of proprietary articles, such as soaps, tobacco, pills, tablets, etc., in fixed quantities by the manufacturer, and not in themselves unmarketable, will be accepted for mailing when properly wrapped.

Millinery.

Fragile articles, such as millinery, toys, musical instruments, etc., and articles of an artistic or in part of glass or of other brittle material, must be securely packed and the parcel stamped or labeled "FRAGILE."

Unmailable Matter.

The following matter is declared unmailable by law:

Matter manifestly obscene, lewd, or lascivious; articles intended for preventing conception; articles intended for indecent or immoral purposes; all matter otherwise making a violation of the laws of the United States; or threatening character. All such matter, when deposited in a post office or found in the mails, shall be withdrawn or sent to the divisions of dead letters.

Intoxicants, Poisons and Inflammable Materials.

Spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind; poisons of every kind, and articles of a poisonous or contagious nature, such as poisonous animals, insects and reptiles, explosives of every kind; inflammable materials (which are held to include matches, kerosene oil, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, turpentine, denatured alcohol, etc.), infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode; disease germs or scabs, and other natural or artificial articles, compositions or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in any wise injure another or damage the mail or other property.

Pistols, Animals and Birds.

Pistols or revolvers, whether in detached parts or otherwise; live or dead (and not stuffed) animals, birds, or poultry, except as elsewhere provided; raw hides or pelts, gunnys, or any article having a bad odor will not be admitted to the mails.

Treatment of Undeliverable Parcels.

Perishable matter will be delivered as promptly as possible, but if such matter can not be delivered and becomes offensive and injurious to health, postmasters may destroy it, or the injurious or offensive portion thereof.

Undeliverable perishable matter which in its nature does not become offensive or injurious to health may be delivered by postmasters to the proper local municipal authority to be distributed to hospitals, asylums or other charitable or reformatory institutions. If there is no such municipal authority, the matter may be delivered to any charitable institution or organization making application therefor. If no application is made, the matter will be destroyed at the expiration of two weeks.

reptiles, explosives of every kind; inflammable materials (which are held to include matches, kerosene oil, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, turpentine, denatured alcohol, etc.), infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode; disease germs or scabs, and other natural or artificial articles, compositions or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in any wise injure another or damage the mail or other property.

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Parcels Improperly Packed.

Postmasters will refuse to receive for mailing parcels not properly inclosed or packed for safe shipment.

When parcels on which the postage is wholly unpaid or insufficiently prepaid are deposited for mailing, delivery will be refused, and notice of detention need not be sent but such matter will be delivered and the deficient postage collected from the addressee by the carrier. If the addressee refuses to pay the postage the matter will be sent to the Division of Dead Letters.

Insurance of Parcels.

A mailable parcel on which the postage is fully prepaid may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed \$50, on payment of a fee of ten cents in parcel post stamps, such stamps to be affixed.

When a parcel is insured, the sender will be given a receipt showing the office and date of mailing and number of the parcel.

When a return receipt is desired by the sender of an insured parcel the postmaster at the mailing office will note the request on the margin of the insurance tag, and the postmaster at the office of address will obtain from the addressee a receipt and mail it to the sender.

The liability for indemnity shall cease when delivery has been effected.

Forwarding of Parcels.

Parcels may be remailed or forwarded on the payment of additional postage at the rate which would be chargeable if they were originally mailed at the forwarding office, which case the necessary stamps will be affixed by the forwarding postmaster. Payment must be made every time the parcel is forwarded.

Preparation for Mailing.

Parcels must be prepared for mailing in such manner that the contents can be easily examined. A parcel will not be accepted for mailing unless it bears the name and address of the sender preceded by the word "From."

In addition to the name and address of the sender, which is required, it will be permissible to write or print on the covering of a parcel, or on a tag or label attached to it, the occupation of the sender, and to indicate in a small space the nature of the contents, numbers, names or other brief description, the character of the parcel, but ample space must be left on the address side for the full address in legible characters and for the necessary postal stamps. Inscriptions such as "Merry Christmas," "Happy New Year," "With best wishes," and the like, may be placed on the covering of the parcel in such manner as not to interfere with the address.

Distinctive Stamps.

The law requires that the postage on all matter must be prepaid on distinct parcels parcel stamps affixed. Postmasters cannot receive for mailing parcels that do not bear such stamps.

Parcel post stamps are not valid for the payment of postage on matter of the first, second, and third classes, and when used for that purpose, the matter to which they are affixed shall be treated as "held for postage."

Maps and Guides.

Parcel post maps, with accompanying guides, are to be sold to the public at their cost, 75 cents, through the chief clerk of the post office department. In ordering maps care should be taken to specify the post office from which the postage rates are to be determined.

Wedding Bells.

Miss Mary C. Belknap, the well-known settlement worker of Cleveland, said in a suffrage debate:

"Oh, that is not an argument—that is a prophecy, a prophecy that woman, given the vote, wouldn't know how to use it."

"Now it's my opinion that the men who think that are as badly in the dark about women as Jenks was about the widowed stenographer."

"Jenks, you know, got to talking a young and pretty stenographer out to lunch, and to matrimony, and to matrimony, and when any one asked him about her, he'd smile and say:

"Oh, another conquest."

"Jenks, you see, thought he'd made a conquest; but the widow, standing beside Jenks a month later at the altar, the widow knew she'd made an amputation."

Give Him Time.

"You're a pretty old man to be beginnin'," said the lady to the man at the back door.

"Yes, ma'am," replied the man with his hat in his hand.

"Have you been begging all your life?"

"Not yet, ma'am."

Hurt Saving Doll.

South Norwalk, Conn.—Little Mary Fitzgerald, daughter of E. E. Fitzgerald, is dying from injuries received in rescuing her doll, from the path of a train.

Meaneat Thief Sought.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The police are searching for the meaneat thief in the world, who stole \$2.01 which Louis Sample, aged twelve years, had saved.

Parents Object to Sunday School.

The failure of in-attendance at the Sunday school, which was the subject of a discussion at the convention of the New York County Sunday School association, was referred to by a layman after the meeting had adjourned as "a progressive disease," and that the Presbyterian Sunday schools are not the only ones where there had been a falling off in attendance.

"To a great extent," he said, "the condition is the result of too much school work. Parents say that after a strenuous week at school the child doesn't want to go to Sunday school. That's the excuse of those parents who seldom go to church because of golf and motor cars—and there are thousands of them."—New York Tribune.

Enough.

"An' me husband got into spouter tonight an' kussed me!" blurted out "T" too bad, so it is! "Faith, it is! We'd think a married man'd enough as it is home."—Life.

## ISLES OF SCILLY

Group That Are Situated Southwest of England.

Period at Which Islands Were Separated from the Mainland Must Be Far Beyond the Reach of History.

London—People sometimes apply the term Llyonesse to the whole of Cornwall, which is a mistake. If there ever was such a land as it lay westward of Cornwall, and the Scilly Isles are its relics. The name of Arthur plays like a lambent light about the district; but the period at which the Scillies were separated from the mainland must be far beyond the reach of history, which in England can only explore about two thousand years backward. The Llyonesse of romance extended to the southwest of Land's End, and was connected in race and legend with the Leon of Brittany. As a matter of geology the tradition has no satisfactory basis, though there are traces of submerged forests in Mount's Bay, and the old Cornish name of St. Michael's Mount represents that rock as having once stood in the center of woodland. In reality the islands are the last upheavals of that backbone of granite which is so impressive on Dartmoor and which again comes into notice on the Bodmin Moors. True, some depths do not begin till far beyond the islands, so that in its relation to the great submarine platform Scilly may be considered structurally attached to Britain, as Britain is to the Continent. Some portion of the vanished region may have survived, adjoining the coasts of Mount's Bay, till the year 1485, when according to the Saxon chronicle, Llyonesse was destroyed in a great tempest.

When we come to the genuine history of Scilly there are some interesting things to notice. The islands seem to have been used as a penal settlement in Roman times; and in the sixth century they gave a home to the Welsh St. Samson, who became bishop of Dol, and who has left footprints in Guernsey as well as in Devon and Cornwall. The Isle of Samson is now uninhabited, but it may have had a fairly large population when the saint established an oratory here; there are many traces of early occupation. To many it is still more interesting as the home of Walter Besant's Armorial. Early in the tenth century Athelstan made a conquering expedition through Cornwall, and is said to have expelled these isles from the high land at St. Burvan—the day must have been a commonly clear. He was said to hold church on the spot where he stood if



Typical Scilly Farm House.

he returned safely from their conquest. Probably he met with little resistance on the islands, where he is supposed to have founded Tresco Abbey. Later, in the same century, a Scillonian had the credit of converting the fierce King Olaf of Norway. After harrasing the coast of Britain and Ireland Olaf sighted the Scillies and ran his vessel into what is now the harbor of St. Mary's. A hermit there gave him timely warning of a mutiny that was about to take place among his own troops; he crushed the revolt, but was severely wounded. Carried to the monastery at Tresco, he was there nursed into health and Christianity, consenting to receive baptism.

## PAIR LIVES SILENT 11 YEARS

Even Funeral of Child Fails to Break Vows Made as Result of Trivial Quarrel.

New York.—The story of eleven years of married life, during which not a word was exchanged between husband and wife, is told in papers on file here in a separation suit in the state supreme court.

The pair—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Mintz—were married in 1884. For thirteen years they lived happily together with their four children. Eleven years ago they quarreled. The dispute was over some trivial matter, it is said, but the wife declared that she would never dress another word to her husband so long as he lived. He declared that the arrangement was satisfactory to him.

Mrs. Mintz asserts that both adhered to the agreement. Seven years ago their daughter Dorothy died, but even at the funeral service the vow of silence was not broken. Mrs. Mintz is now seeking a separation.

## PLAN TO LOWER LIVING COST

Columbus Graduates Say Auction of Foodstuffs Would Help the People.

New York.—The establishment of city markets at which food products shall be sold by auction to retailers and consumers is the remedy for the high cost of living proposed by a committee of Columbus graduate students which has been making an extensive inquiry into the subject. This scheme, the committee believes, is the best means of cutting down unnecessary costs in distribution, as it would do away with jobbers.

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## Baking Bread Almost Art

Science has done many wonders, in the way of lightning, electricity, and many other things, but it has not yet been able to make a perfect loaf of bread. The art of baking bread is still a mystery to many people, and it is a pity that so many people do not know how to make a good loaf of bread. The secret of good bread is in the yeast, and in the way it is handled. The yeast should be kept in a cool place, and it should be mixed with the flour in a way that will not kill it. The dough should be allowed to rise in a warm place, and it should be baked in a hot oven. The result should be a loaf of bread that is light and fluffy, and that has a good flavor.

## HARD LUCK.



Mrs. Jackson—Doctor, will my husband pull through?

Dr. Emdee—Oh! yes; I think so. Dr. Emdee—Then I'll miss that bargain sale of your husband's goods at Slasher's tomorrow!

## RINGWORM ON CHILD'S FACE

Stratford, Iowa.—"Three years ago this winter my seven-year-old son had ringworm on the face. First it was in small red spots which had a rough crust on the top. When they started to heal, the spots turned into little red dots and they got bigger, about the size of a bird's egg. They had a white rough ring around them, and grew continually worse and soon spread over his face and legs. The child suffered terrible itching and when he was asleep he would scratch himself. He scratched them and they looked fearful. He was cross when he had them. We used several bottles of liniment, but nothing helped.

"I saw where a child had a rash on the face and was cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I decided to try it. I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment about one month, and they cured my child completely." (Signed) Mrs. Barbara Prim, Jan. 30, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

## Frenzied Arithmetic.

Three-year-old Amy, who had a very lively little brother, was being taught arithmetic by her mother. She had successfully added one and one, but stuck at two and one.

"Your mamma," said her uncle, "has two children. If she had one more, what would that make?"

"O!" cried Amy, "that would make my mamma crazy!"—Woman's Home Companion.

## Decayed.

"Unfortunately the girl in the boat with him when he rocked the boat did not know how to swim."

"For him, yes. You see, she clawed him under the surface and stood on his face to keep her head above water."

Mrs. Winslow's Sooling Syrup for Children.







Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMB & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Jan. 1, 1913

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Subscription Rates.

Advertising Rates.—For display matter a flat rate of 12 cents an inch is charged. The columns of the Tribune are 23 lines long, making a column advertisement cost \$2.76 for one insertion. All local notices are charged at the same rate. All local notices are charged at the same rate. All local notices are charged at the same rate.

PANICS

President-elect Wilson isn't afraid of the money power. Wall street with its "powers" has no terror for him. He is not a follower of the cult, too numerous in the public life of the past, which whispered in awe the names of big financiers and of big Wall street deals, and stood aghast at the sternity of those who dared do other than tremble.

At a banquet in New York the other evening Gov. Wilson talked on panics. He said a panic was a mental condition, that after a panic there was just as much money on hand as before, and just as much value in those things which had any value at all. They could be prevented by removing the mental cause—distractions.

But as to created panics he had something else to say. He recalled that some things have been said about the power of big interests to bring on a panic at will and their determination to do so if they thought it necessary to scare the government into submission. To those who might have it in their power to create such a panic he paid his compliments—with teeth in them.

Gov. Wilson promised that if while he was president any person or groups of persons undertook to create a panic for their own purposes he would ferret them out and "hang them as high as Haman," not on a gallows of the kind used by sheriffs, but on the gibbet of public opinion; he would so expose and show them up that they could not lift their heads again. Strength to his arm—and power! It is to be hoped he will do it and do it right.

This statement was timely as it came not many hours before the testimony before the "money trust" investigation showed how largely a few financial heads controlled the money business of the country, how simple it would be for those few heads to disturb conditions and bring misery to millions. With such damaging facts before the people, and with a threat like that from a man who has made good on what threats he has uttered, it is entirely likely that circumspection will be used in the creation of panics.

The Age of Brains.

Science has divided the world into ages—the age of chaos, the age of invertebrates, the age of reptiles, the age of mammals, the age of man. And man's age has been divided into the stone age, the bronze age and this the iron age, the cement age, the electrical age, the age of wonders.

In truth this should be called the age of brains. Since the mental power of man raised him above the beasts of the forest there have been dreamers who saw great things, who saw man in the power of his mastery. But they dreamed only, save in spots. Today man lives by his brains, by the power of the things he first dreams, sees by his prophetic power, conceives in his brain and by his mastery and application of detail and nature's laws makes practical.

In this day a series of slender wires carries a mysterious unseen current from a waterpower over miles of distance and there that current pulls man's cars, drives his machinery, lights his homes and even cooks his meals. Today Milwaukee gets such current from the Wisconsin river. By brain is that done. Also by brain he makes a land bear great crops, and poor land fertile as the most blessed. And empty space he fills with his messages while machines, created by his brain and hand have the strength of multitudes and by intelligent direction come almost to intelligence themselves.

Verily this is an age of brains—not an age of intellect and education only, for those things are but pleasant possessions unless there is behind them brains, the practical power that brings the application of knowledge, idea and skill into creating being.

Other ages have brought intellect and education, but this age has brought forth and lives by the power of brains.—Milwaukee Daily News.

Some Things About Money

An exchange says that the highest piece of currency printed at the United States money making department is a \$10,000 bill. Now we do not doubt the word of our esteemed contemporary, but we would like to know how he got onto the fact. We have been in the newspaper business quite a number of years now, and up to date there hasn't a single \$10,000 bill passed through our hands. Some people, from time to time, would be inclined to doubt the statement of this newspaper man, but it is not so with us. While we do claim that it is passing strange, we do not claim that it is impossible. He also states the money that is turned out by the bureau of engraving and printing in a year, if laid out flat on the earth would cover a farm of 1,545 acres. In length the same number of notes, if laid end to end, would reach around the earth once with 16,000 miles to spare.

If stacked up, the notes printed in a year would run up a stack 27 miles high. The daily stack would be one-tenth of a mile tall. The cubic contents of a pile of notes printed in a year would be 16,968 cubic feet.

Turnips for Milk Cows.

Some dairymen avoid feeding turnips to dairy cows although they are among the best milk-producing feeds. The principal objections are that they require as much time and labor to cut and that they taint the cow's milk rendering it unfit for cheese or butter making.

During the past season I have fed turnips to dairy cows with very satisfactory results. I give a liberal feed of turnips when the cows enter the barn to be milked. The turnips are not cut, but the cows are allowed to eat them as they can manage whole. What they leave in the manger are cut to proper size before the next feeding. The cows soon learn to eat turnips of almost any size. I was cautioned that they would bruise their gums and make their mouths sore, but as yet have observed no such results.

To prevent taint of milk from feeding turnips, I exercise the following precautions: The stables are kept clean, for I have observed that manure has a much more offensive odor when turnips are fed than in ordinary feeding. The cows are salted liberally to facilitate disposal of intestinal products, and the stable is kept well ventilated, especially at milking time. This last precaution reduces the odor. The cheese-maker at the factory has told me frequently that he has been unable to detect the slightest taint in the milk.—[Monroe Conklin, Jr., in Farm and Home.]

Successful Dairyming.

The successful dairymen must set his mark high; it will not do for him to be content with such a herd as his average neighbor possesses unless, indeed, he is very fortunately located. But his purpose must be an intelligent one. He must associate with good dairymen and read good dairy literature. He should attend the fairs where dairy cows are exhibited. He should join a dairy association and should help organize a co-operative breeders' association in his own community if one is not already in operation. He should buy a few pure-bred cattle at least, even though he may have to pay well for them.

Feeding problems that interest dairymen generally should receive his careful attention and he should ever keep his mind open to receive new ideas. He should get a Babcock tester and learn to use it. He must know what his cows are doing and this is the only practical way to find out. In doing these things he will be keeping close to the successful man and this is the only safe way.—[Farm and Home.]

The World's Best Holstein.

To Creamelle Vale, a Holstein cow, owned at Dutchland Farm, Brockton, Massachusetts, now belongs the distinction of being the world's greatest milk producer. She has just completed a year's test, the result of which by official announcement shows the bounteous yield of 14,500 quarts or 29,635 pounds of milk.

Creamelle Vale has far outstripped all competitors. Her record exceeds that of her nearest rival, also a Holstein, by 750 quarts. Her best day's work was 54 quarts and her largest yield for one month totaled 1554 quarts.

To enable the famous Holstein to do her best and to win a world's championship, no pains were spared in providing for her good health and comfort.

Specialty-constructed stalls, furnished in summer with electric fans, kept her cool and restful. No flies were allowed to annoy her, and a faithful attendant looked after her daily needs.

Creamelle Vale is eight years old. Money cannot buy her, but her sons and daughters are sought at the highest prices, one promising son having brought the substantial sum of \$10,000.

Greatest Creamery.

The greatest country creamery in the world is doubtless located at Barron in upper Wisconsin. This creamery was started in 1901 and in the first year or two did only a small business. At that time the farmers in that section were just awakening to the possibilities with which they were favored. Later two buildings were consecutively outgrown, and now the creamery is housed in one of the finest brick structures it is possible to build for the purpose. Its business has increased until now it is at the point of passing an annual business of \$200,000.

This is undoubtedly the largest strictly country creamery in the world although there are some in Wisconsin that are crowding the \$200,000 mark. The butter and cheese industries are growing remarkably in all the upper counties of Wisconsin, and the day is near at hand when the southern counties will have to look to their laurels if they are to maintain their supremacy in the dairy field.

That Wisconsin will be one of the greatest alfalfa states of the Union is a certainty—in fact there are indications that it will lead all the rest in the "king of forage crops," as it leads in many other things. And alfalfa will be found in all the counties. The rapidity with which it is being introduced in the upper Wisconsin counties is surprising. In one community alfalfa is not only grown by many of the farmers, but was started by more than a dozen new settlers. These settlers will have the inoculated soil with which to increase their seedings in future years.

Hemp for Quackgrass.

On the state prison farm at Waupun a field of three and a half acres was infested with quackgrass and Canada thistles. It was sown in hemp to treat the crop as a weed eradicator. The seed was sown at the rate of a bushel per acre. It yielded \$118 worth of hemp and killed all the thistles and nearly all the quack.

—FOR SALE—Good 40 acre farm with good buildings one and one-half miles north of Grand Rapids. Joseph Mascha, R. D. No. 2, Box 94, at p—Advertisement.

—WANTED—white oak in bolts 22 and 26 inches long, will also buy in the log at John Graith's cooper shop near the Grand Rapids Foundry.—Advertisement.

Personal Property Tax.

The abolition of the personal property tax in Wisconsin is recommended in the annual report of the state tax commission made public last week.

This abolition says the commission will mean: Exemption of the farmer's vehicles, live stock and miscellaneous personal property.

A considerable saving to manufacturers and retail merchants whose stocks have been taxed under this law. The possibility of saving \$500,000 to the taxpayers of the state every four years by the abolition of annual assessments of real estate, a new assessment to be made only once in that period.

Outcome of Income Tax.

The plan for abolition of the tax is the outcome of the operation of the income tax.

Certain classes of personal property are not desired to be exempted by the commission. Among these are bank stock, public utilities, automobiles and perhaps some minor classes.

The tax commission says that automobiles "are an evidence of either actual or pretended opulence. They are the direct cause of public expense in the construction and maintenance of highways. They should be exempted from the personal property tax, and in lieu thereof an annual license fee based upon weight or horsepower."

Plan for Public Utilities.

The commission recommends that the property of public utilities, including their franchises, should not be included in the general exemption of personal property, "and should continue to be assessed in the same manner as heretofore, but under the supervision of the assessor of incomes by the board of review."

"Bank stocks," continues the report, "can be assessed by the board of review at the annual meeting with the assistance of the assessor of incomes or the local assessor."

"The income tax aggregating for the entire state for 1912, \$3,500,000, comes within approximately \$250,000 of the tax raised in 1911 from the three classes of property above described. The year 1911 was a bad year for incomes because of the drought, and in 1912 the income tax will yield more than the personal tax. The personal property tax has never been justly assessed, or fair in its levy, and it should therefore be abolished for the more equitable income tax."

NEKOOSA

(From The Times)

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Gash entertained their children and grandchildren at a big Christmas dinner Wednesday. Nearly forty persons partook of the repast and it is needless to say that each and everyone was supremely happy. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Earl Hendrix, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Koss, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Griffith and two children of Montpelier, Wis., and niece and nephew, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Matt Ludwig and children, Mr. and Mrs. Pat Misco, Miss Evelyn St. Louis, Mrs. George LeVigne of Port Edwards and Richard Pops of Big Flats.

Bob Friedrich, the wrestler, came in Tuesday from Lansing, Iowa, where he is now located, to spend Christmas and a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Friedrich and family.

J. P. Nash made a trip to Milwaukee last Thursday for the purpose of accompanying his daughter, Miss Elizabeth, home to spend Christmas and New Year holidays, and if her health permits she will remain permanently.

Attorney Arthur Crowns of Fox Lake arrived Tuesday morning to spend the holiday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Neal Crowns, Sr., and family. Art looks well and will be glad to meet his old Nekoosa friends while here.

SHERRY

(Too Late for Last Week.)

A. F. Guelow was in Marshfield on business Monday.

The chicken supper and bazaar which was given at Baijer's last Saturday evening was largely attended and a good time is reported.

Miss Maja Jorenson, principal of the graded school, left for her home at Suring last Friday to spend the holidays.

Several of the students of the N. C. I. left last week to spend Christmas at their respective homes.

John T. Tates was a Marshfield visitor on Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Parks met with a painful accident Sunday afternoon, suffering from a sprained ankle, when the horse she was driving became frightened and ran away, throwing her to the ground, where she tried to jump from the cutter.

The Sherry athletics will play the Stevens Point athletics Saturday evening, December 28th at Baijer's hall. The Stevens Point team is made up of former Normal and high school basketball players and needs no introduction. A good fast game is looked for. Don't miss it.

REMINGTON

(Too Late for Last Week.)

A Xmas entertainment was given at the school house in District No. 2 by Miss Agnes Keenan. The program was fine and the children did their parts well. A recitation was given by Mrs. Pruitman of Dexterville, solo by F. Roulée and Mrs. E. A. Keenan of Dexterville. A large crowd was in attendance in which Babcock, Daly, Armenia and Dexterville were represented. Much credit is due the teacher in rendering such a nice program with such a small school.

The Xmas tree was beautiful and loaded with gifts from Santa Claus for the children.

Miss Lena Rutz was a Tomah visitor last week.

C. S. Lowe made a business trip to Tomah on Friday.

THE PECTORAL FINS.

Without Them a Fish Would Stand Upon Its Head.

The pectoral fins of a fish are the two fins, one on each side, just back of the head. These fins aid the fish to some extent in swimming. They are small organs which the fish feathers very beautifully and are of value chiefly to preserve its equilibrium. It is with these fins that the fish maintains its horizontal position in the water when not swimming. Without them the fish would stand on its head. Sometimes a fish loses one or both of its pectoral fins by disease or by accident. A fish without pectoral fins is in a bad way.

While most fishes keep a horizontal position in the water when not swimming, there are fishes that do not. One of these fishes is the filefish, which when motionless suspends itself in the water, head downward, at an angle of forty-five degrees or even nearer the perpendicular. A filefish kept in an aquarium which had lost both its pectoral fins inclined over backward past the perpendicular when motionless to about the same angle that it would have kept in the other direction if its pectoral fins had been intact, so that when not in motion it seemed to be lying at an angle on its back.

In the same aquarium there was a striped bass weighing about a pound and a half, one of whose pectoral fins was attacked at the tip by fungus. Finally the diseased portions of the fin were cut off with a pair of sharp shears, the cut being made within the sound part of the fin. At first the fish was like a man in a boat pulling one long oar and one short one—it couldn't hold a course. But it soon accustomed itself to its new condition, and thereafter it got along very comfortably.

TEST YOUR LUNGS.

A Simple Method by Which One May Measure His Development.

People often suffer from weak, undeveloped lungs without suspecting it. True, small, feeble lungs are usually associated with a small, narrow or sunken chest, but not invariably. By means of the mullus of physical culture it is possible to develop large chest muscles, thus acquiring a large chest measurement, while the lungs remain small and ill nourished.

Again, mullus is often so slow and insidious in its approach that it is hardly discerned until it is firmly established. Here, however, is a simple test which will tell you whether your lungs are healthy or not: Take as deep a breath as you can, and then, in a slow but distinct voice count from one onward as far as you can without taking in more breath. The number of seconds you can continue counting is a pretty reliable index to the state of your lungs, so you should have some one to time you.

If your lungs are sound and normally developed your count will be between twenty and thirty-five seconds. If your limit is between ten and twenty seconds, there is no need to be alarmed; probably your lungs are merely in need of exercise, to be readily obtained by regular deep breathing in pure air. A range of less than ten seconds, however, points to more or less mischief, and you should not delay in having your lungs examined by a medical man.—London Answer.

Chair of the Grant Idols.

One of the important peaks of north Wales is known as the Chair of Idols, or Cader Idris, as the Welsh people call it, because its top is hollowed out like an immense chair. According to local tradition, whoever spends a night in the Chair of Idols will on the following morning be dead, having died or endowed with the latest poetic inspiration. No one seems to know exactly who Idris was or when he lived, but he must have been a giant if his body was in proportion with his celebrated "chair." Mr. He-mans has a fine poem upon the Chair of Idris as the theme, and Tennyson also mentions it in "Enid."

Fair!

In the days when Mrs. George Cornwells West was Lady Randolph Churchill she mixed considerably among politicians and political affairs, and one story told of her shows how she scored off Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and the late Sir William Harcourt. They were chatting her about some relations she had done.

"But why not paint us?" one of them asked. "Where can you find more attractive models?"

"Impossible," Lady Randolph exclaimed. "I could never paint you black enough!"—London Tit-Bits.

Fifth Monarchy Man.

The fifth monarchy man formed a religious sect that sprang up in the days of Charles I. of England. They were so called from the fact that they asserted that in the last days the four ancient monarchies, the Assyrian, the Persian, the Babylonian and the Roman, would be restored, and to them would be added a Christian monarchy, or fifth monarchy, of which Christ would be the king.

Secret Account.

Family Physician.—The trouble with your husband, madam, is that he has overdrawn his account at the bank of vitality. Mrs. Gayman—I felt sure he was deceiving me about something! Doctor, I give you my word I never knew he had any account there.—Ex change.

One Way of Killing a Flea.

"To kill a flea," the surest way would be to place him on one of those impervious plates used in naval warfare, and confine him there by means of cables fastened securely to each of his several legs; then to train upon him (from as near a distance as would be feasible), an irresistible projectile from one of those twelve-inch guns.

Prolific Penguins.

A penguin of industry is to be established at Macquarie Island, about half way between Tasmania and the Antarctic continent. This island, 25 miles long and five wide, is estimated to contain probably 50,000,000 penguins, so that the stock seems almost limitless.

Some Encouragement.

"That girl has rejected me three times," confided the disconsolate youth. "Well," replied Miss Cayenne, "you should feel encouraged. A girl who will listen to three proposals from the same man must think something of him."

MY WANT OF WISDOM

By MOLLY K. WETHERELL.

When I was eighteen years old, my father and mother both being dead, and I, not having a cent in the world, said to a friend one day that I thought I would take a trip to Europe. I well remember the look she gave me. Indeed, so impressed was she with the absurdity of my idea that she didn't think it worth while to remark upon it. The truth is I was dreaming aloud.

But a few weeks later I learned that I had been left a legacy of \$400. Then I put my dream to practice. Dreamers are not understood. There is likely to be some method in their madness, but their more practical acquaintances take no cognizance of this. There was a method in my madness, though I hardly understood it myself. Perhaps my story will explain it.

What I did with my \$400 was to buy a two months' trip to England and the continent of Europe.

When my friends heard of what I was about to do they wondered if I had not better shut me up in a lunatic asylum.

"She's certainly gone daff," said one. "What is she going to live on when she gets back?" remarked another. "Do some hard work," put in a third. "That will take the nonsense out of her."

One of my chums repeated these remarks to me that I might benefit by them. But I didn't. I prepared for my journey and sailed away, remarking that I would have one good time in my life if I never had another. The last words I heard from the dock were: "Are you coming home with that fortune?"

"Yes, a pleasant outing is a fortune in itself."

Now, I didn't know any more than they what was to happen to me. I certainly had no idea that my trip was to be completely spoiled, as it was. My room mate on the ship going out was a crabbed old maid. She was not only senile, but afflicted with an incurable disease. She was so stinky that she would not tip the room stewardess, who would do nothing for her. Being unable to go to the dining saloon for meals, the invalid ordered the steward to bring them in to her. The stewardess would say, "Yes, m'm," go away and would not return.

What could I do—see the creature starve? Of course not. I waited on her all the way over, and when we reached Southampton, she being unable to leave the ship without assistance, I was obliged to take her ashore with me. When I got her there I felt compelled to take her to London.

"Haden't you any relatives to come with you?" I asked.

"No, and I couldn't afford to pay the way of any of them if I had."

"Can't you afford to hire some one to take care of you?"

"No."

Well, the woman continued to grow worse. I had the choice of deserting her, leaving her to the tender mercies of nobody or staying with her. I didn't scruple to tell her that she was spoiling my trip. Her reply was that I had better go on and leave her to her fate. She might as well have told me to give her poison to get rid of her. At first she wouldn't do anything to relieve me if she could, and "afterward she couldn't." She continued to sink, but remained alive, so that I couldn't get away from her and pursue my trip.

There was one curiosity in London I had always wished to see. One morning I gave a maid half a crown to attend to the invalid for a few hours while I went to the tower. When I returned the maid told me that her charge had sent her out with a note for a man, who had come to her and been shut up with her for half an hour. He had taken other persons into the room, but only for a few minutes.

I didn't care to ask an explanation of this of the sick woman, for it was none of my business. Her illness continued so long that the time and money I had put aside for my trip were nearly exhausted. One day the invalid called me to her and said to me: "I'm going to die. I don't wish any doctor to tell me so. He would charge me £2 at least, and I know it myself. After my death you will find five sovereigns in my trunk. Bury me here. My bones are not worth taking to my grave. You'll find an envelope and my pillow. Take it to the address in Philadelphia written on it."

The woman died just before the steamer sailed on which I had engaged a return passage. I had barely time to find a place to bury her when I was obliged to go aboard. On reaching port several of my friends were at the dock to meet me. One of them called: "Did you see it all?"

"Oh, yes. I saw London; there's enough there to see without going farther. The tower is immensely interesting."

A few days after my arrival I thought of the envelope I was to deliver and took it to the address on it, Marlbury & Smith, attorneys. One of the firm opened the envelope and took out a paper. Then he asked me some questions, finally inquiring my name. When I told him he gave me a quick glance and said: "You are the beneficiary of this estate."

"Estate! What estate?"

"This is a will. It makes you heiress to property worth \$250,000."

The moral of this story is that those who leave something to chance are not always wrong.

A CUTE DEVICE

By SADIE OLCOTT.

At Monte Carlo there is a shop where they rent such articles as men or women need to assist them to cut a swath. These things are usually jewels. A consideration the proprietor will put a diamond brooch, a pearl necklace, and when a countless crowd along who has parted with her diamond for the occasion. There are too many persons visiting Monte Carlo who are either slippers or gentlemen and ladies in financial distress to warrant trusting them with valuable articles for which they have not deposited security; therefore the borrower is usually shadowed by a detective. The shadower of men is usually a man, while the shadower of women is a woman.

I, a woman belonging at that time to the detective staff of Ludwig Switzhoff, lender, was called one day into the proprietor's office and directed to watch a lady who had borrowed an expensive diamond earring to be worn on the head. She represented herself as the Baroness von Melnestein, a German title that had fallen into poverty. The baroness—so Herr Switzhoff told me—was trying to restore the position of the family by a marriage with a rich man. She was strikingly handsome and looked every inch a noble. Lastly, she had her eye on an English cotton spinner, who was immensely wealthy, and expected to land him. Mr. Hugh Partridge, as the man wrote his name on the books of the hotel, was to be seen every evening at the gambling tables and was often accompanied by the baroness. One evening I noticed that Mr. Partridge was losing. He had often seen him win, but before he had won since then. The next evening he was at the table again and again lost. It occurred to me that he had struck a run of bad luck, and if he should turn out not to be the wealthy man he represented himself to be, he might borrow the baroness' earring, on which to raise money to tide him over. I therefore reported to my employer that I thought there was some risk in leaving the earring with the baroness.

She relieved me from the duty of shadowing her and put me on another case.

My duties still led me to the gambling saloon, and there I continued to see Mr. Partridge. One evening I saw him losing. It did not seem to me that he was losing heavily, but by the expression on his face one would suppose that he had lost a fortune. Finally he stalked his last franc and was absorbed by the bank. He arose from the table, and the baroness, who had meanwhile entered, strove to soothe him, for he seemed to have broken down completely. I noticed the manager looking at him anxiously. They fear suicide in such cases in Monte Carlo, and it hurts their business.

A person I was shadowing left the gambling hall at the same time as Mr. Partridge. I followed her to her hotel and, turning, retraced my steps. Suddenly in the gardens surrounding the gambling hall I heard a shot. It was so near me that I went in the direction from which the sound seemed to come and had not gone fifty yards before I saw a man lying with his face in the full glare of one of the lamps. It was Mr. Partridge. Before I reached him I heard footsteps and hurriedly turned aside behind some bushes. One of the men employed at the gambling hall dashed past me, and I saw him stoop over the suicide's body and stuff a roll of bills into his pocket. I knew very well what this was for—it was to remove the impression that the man had killed himself on account of gambling losses.

I stood perfectly still, waiting for the man to go away. No sooner had his footsteps died in the distance than the suicide got up, took the bills from his pocket, glanced over them to the lamp and then, with a grunt of satisfaction, walked away. He had played a very neat game.

I knew that he would leave Monte Carlo at once and considered my employer in danger of losing her client, for the baroness was undoubtedly either the dupe or the confederate of a common swindler. Deeming it my duty to warn him as soon as possible, I went to his house. He directed the man in his employ to call for the baroness and demand the return of his property in her possession. They started at once in different directions, one going to her hotel, the other to a place where she was likely to be found.

But the baroness had left on a late train that had departed about twenty minutes after the suicide of the cotton spinner. The telephone was used, but either she had traveled in disguise or left the train or used some other expedient to outwit those who might get on her track. At any rate, my employer heard nothing more of her or his client.

I left his service soon after that and went to Paris. One evening I was in one of the elegant hotels on Rue Rivoli when whom should I see languishing in a splendid costume but the baroness, the admirer of many admirers. I asked who she was and was informed that she was the wife of a Roman prince. Surely she never assumed to be any one of low degree. I continued to watch her through another and suggested the return of the earring she might be exposed. The earring was given up, and I sent it to Mr. Switzhoff. The lady thought it prudent to leave Paris at once.

TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS

It affords us a great deal of pleasure to be able to tell you that the year just closing has been the most successful in our history.

We realize that much of the credit for this success is due our friends and customers; and in our business we endeavor to make "friends" and "customers" synonymous.

The business you have given us during the past year is appreciated and we hope our service and goods have been wholly satisfactory.

We wish you a Happy New Year and trust that with a year of bounteous prosperity, our relations will continue as pleasant as in the past.

Cordially yours,

Gottschalk & Anderson

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in Wood County Bank Building, Tel-  
ephone No. 254.

**GEO. W. BAKER & SON**  
UNDERTAKERS AND LICENSED  
EMBALMERS  
North Second Street, East Grand Rap-  
ids, Wis. Business Phone 401, Night  
Calls 402.

**ORSON P. COCHRAN**  
PIANO TUNER  
Best of work guaranteed. Call tele-  
phone 232 or at the home 447 Third  
avenue north.

**J. W. COCHRAN**  
LAWYER  
Office in Wood County National Bank  
Building, Grand Rapids, Wis.  
Admitted to practice in all courts  
of the states of New York and Wis-  
consin, and in Federal Courts. Col-  
lections and settlement of estate give  
careful attention. Confidential cor-  
respondents in every city of the United  
States, Canada, and all principal cities  
of Europe.

**Why Not**  
guarantee the family against  
the loss of the home by fire by  
taking out a sufficiently large  
Fire Insurance Policy now; to-  
morrow may be too late. The  
rates are low. We are in the  
field to stay and represent the  
largest and strongest companies  
and should loss occur prompt  
adjustments are made.

**Edward N. Pomainville**  
Notary Public. Real Estate  
Exchange a Specialty.  
Office over Beardsley's  
Grocery Store.

**A Bargain**  
The two best lots in the Daly  
Addition, south of the high school.  
The owner of these lots needs  
money at once and will sell at two-  
thirds of the value of the lots.  
This is one of the cheapest, good  
locations you will find.

Also nice comfortable house  
with one lot on 3rd Ave. North in  
fine neighborhood. City water,  
sewer and cement walk. A nice  
home at \$1850.00.

**G. E. BOLES**  
Phone 322. Lyon Block  
GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

**Buy Your**  
**GOAL**  
--of--  
**E.C. Ketchum**  
Good Service and the  
Best of Coal  
If any of the coal that  
we deliver to you is not  
satisfactory call us up  
TELEPHONE  
Office 413. Residence 410.  
and we will make it right,  
so you are satisfied.

**LOCAL ITEMS.**

**Mr. Arthur L. Williams** spent Christmas  
with his parents at Kalamazoo.  
Curtis Berard of Green Bay was in  
the city over Christmas to visit his  
mother.  
Miss Lillian Green was in Marshall-  
field on Thursday to attend the funeral  
of a friend.  
**For Sale**—House and two lots on  
Grand Avenue. Inquire at Peter Go-  
don's office.

**Emil Beck** spent Christmas day at  
Athens visiting with his sister who re-  
sides there.  
Leo Nash, who is a student at the  
University at Madison, is home for  
the holidays.  
Mr. and Mrs. August Sutor of Marsh-  
field were in the city over Christmas  
to visit with relatives.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Dutz spent several  
days in Milwaukee the past week  
visiting with friends.  
Atty. W. E. Wheelan spent several  
days the past week at Hayward and  
Minneapolis on business.

**Mr. Frank Dudley** has been con-  
tinued to her home the past week with  
a severe attack of asthma.  
Walter Olson, who is attending medi-  
cal college, is home to spend the hol-  
idays with his people here.  
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hahn of Marsh-  
field, were guests at the home of Mr.  
and Mrs. A. B. Sutor on Friday.

**Miss Shirley Ann of LaCrosse**, was a  
guest of Mrs. Carl Odegaard and other  
friends several days the past week.  
Mr. and Mrs. Seth Jones of Chi-  
cago, spent several days in the city  
last week visiting with friends and  
relatives.

**Chas. Lane**, who is employed in a  
mercantile shop at Jefferson, is spend-  
ing a week in the city visiting with  
his parents.  
Fred Huns, one of the solid farmers  
of the town of Sigel, was among the  
pleasant callers at the Tribune office  
on Thursday.

**Fred Jewley**, jeweler for the Daly  
Drug & Jewelry company, spent  
Christmas day at Eau Claire visit-  
ing with friends and relatives.  
Fred Harrell, who is employed in the  
Wood County National Bank, spent  
Christmas with his parents, Mr.  
and Mrs. Will Harrell at Lindsey.

**Emil Clausen**, who is employed by  
a large concern at Garry, Ind., erect-  
ing mantels in Wisconsin and Minne-  
sota, was home to spend Christmas  
with his family.

**Owen Allmer**, who recently re-  
turned from the west where he spent  
the fall in the harvest fields, has ac-  
cepted the position as delivery-man  
with Love & Coopers.

**For red and roughened hands**,  
chapped face or lips or for an itchy  
skin from any cause, try **Hyge-  
net Cream of Face**. Sold by John-  
son & Hill Co. Advertisement.

**Arthur Smith**, who is employed as  
Port Arthur by the Pigeon River Lum-  
ber Company, is spending a brief va-  
cation in the city visiting with his  
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Smith.

**Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Bone** left on  
Thursday for Shawano to spend the  
remainder of the winter with their  
daughter, Mrs. Harry Sanderson, who  
runs the Hotel Mordue in that city.

**A toilet necessity** for the entire  
family: Hygeon Cream of Roses keeps  
the skin in perfect shape in all sea-  
sons and under all conditions. Sold  
by Johnson & Hill Co. Advertisement.

**Robert Skeel** of Cranmore, was  
among the callers at the Tribune of-  
fice on Thursday. Mr. Skeel was on  
his way to Waupaca where he will  
spend the winter, returning to the  
marsh in the spring.

**Emil Zottler** of the town of Grand  
Rapids, was among the business call-  
ers at the Tribune office on Friday,  
having come in for the purpose of  
having the Tribune sent to him the  
coming year.

**Leon Kollenda**, the eight year old  
son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kollenda,  
met with a painful accident Thurs-  
day, cutting a gash in his forehead  
while descending down hill with  
some companions.

**Mason Ellis** arrived home the past  
week from Cornell where he has been  
employed the past season at carpentry  
work by the Brunette Falls company.  
Mr. Ellis has not decided whether he  
will return or not.

**Gov. W. A. Loefer** located at Waukegan  
spent Christmas in the city the guest  
of his son, P. B. Pease, and family.  
Mr. Pease reports that he likes his  
new location very well.

**James Jenson** drove down from  
Marshallfield on Thursday in his car  
and reports that the road was pretty  
good, having made the trip in little  
less than two hours. In fact, he re-  
ports that they were better than they  
generally are in the summer time.

**Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Kellogg** left on  
Thursday for Ironton, Mo., where  
they will make their future home.  
Mr. Kellogg will engage in manu-  
facturing wagon parts in Ironton, Mo.,  
and reports that there is a large  
amount of timber down in that coun-  
try that is especially suitable for the  
purpose intended. Mr. and Mrs. Kel-  
logg's many friends here will wish  
them success in their new home.

**Nois Larson**, who has been residing  
on his farm in the town of Rosdolph  
for several years, was a pleasant call-  
er at this office one day the past week.  
Mr. Larson has sold his farm which  
consisted of 160 acres to a gentleman  
from Monroe county, who takes posses-  
sion this week and Mr. Larson has  
moved to this city to reside, having  
rented the Nellie Dickson homestead  
on Third Ave. south.

**J. R. McLaughlin**, who has been in  
the employ of the Brunette Falls  
Manufacturing Co., came home on  
Friday last week to spend the winter.  
Mr. McLaughlin has been up in the  
north part of the state looking up  
timber and states that a great many  
setters have started in farming there,  
many of whom are from Iowa, but he  
states that the soil is rather poor and  
a majority of them are not doing as  
well as the farmers in this section.

**You don't hear farmers in this vic-  
inity kicking much over the pres-  
ents of an early winter. With their  
burns full of feed stuff, plenty of hams  
in the smoke house, potatoes and tur-  
nips in the cellar, money in the bank  
with good rabbit dogs and plenty of  
rabbits about, what kick has he get-  
ting None, and you can't make him holier  
either. Verily, Juneau County is the  
place to live—New Lisbon Times.**

**Hugo Zillmer**, pressman on the  
Watertown Daily Times, is spending  
a week in the city visiting with re-  
latives and friends. Hugo is a son of  
Mr. and Mrs. Gus Zillmer, who resided  
at the fourth side for several years  
before moving to Watertown last  
summer. Hugo left here four years  
ago, accepting a position in the Times  
office and has since been promoted to  
the position as pressman.

**Peter Mitchell**, wife and grandson  
came up from Grand Rapids Tues-  
day to spend Christmas at the home  
of the former's sister, Mrs. George  
Mitchell on the early morning of  
New Year's, coming here in 1880, and  
he also is one of the several from this  
place who donned the blue uniform  
at the call for troops in 1861 and went  
to the front, serving all through the  
war and taking part in many of the  
principal battles—Mosinee Times.

**A. B. Bever** transacted business in  
Marshallfield on Monday.  
Anton Gibbs spent Christmas with  
his mother at Plainfield.

**Paul Zimmer** is visiting with re-  
latives in Waupaca for a week.  
Raymond Mullen and Benton Phil-  
lips are visiting in Green Bay.

**Miss Edna Whitcomb** visited with  
friends in Marshallfield over Sunday.  
Mr. and Mrs. Will Baudauf visited  
with friends in Waupaca the past  
week.

**James Lutz**, is visiting at the  
home of his daughter, Mrs. D.  
Conway.

**Raymond VanHeuleken** is home  
from Madison to spend the holidays  
with his parents.

**Mr. and Mrs. Lottin Warren** of Vir-  
ginia, Minn., are in the city for a  
visit with relatives.

**Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Lemley** of Chi-  
cago, are visitors at the J. W. Lemley  
home this week.

**Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dickman** are  
happy over the arrival of a baby girl  
at their home Dec. 24th.

**Mrs. John Codding** and sister, Mrs.  
Theresa Codding, are visiting with re-  
latives in Milwaukee this week.

**Daly's Theatre** will have a fine  
program of motion pictures for New  
Year's night. Admission 10c—Ad.

**Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schell** are re-  
joicing over the arrival of a bouncing  
baby boy who arrived at their home  
on Christmas day.

**Johnson & Hill's** big store will  
be closed all day on New Year's day  
and their customers are asked to make  
a note of the fact.

**E. Riechus** departed on Monday  
for Richwood to spend New Year's  
day at his old home and visit with  
relatives and friends.

**Mr. and Mrs. Will Christ** and son,  
John, of Waupaca, spent Christmas in  
the city guests at the home of Mr. and  
Mrs. Geo. Davis.

**Paul Menck** of New York City,  
arrived in the city on Saturday, hav-  
ing been called here by the death of  
his father, Ernest Menck.

**Louis Reichel**, Jr., who is a student  
at the University of Wisconsin, is  
home to spend the holidays with his  
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Reichel.

**P. R. Lamers**, one of the prosper-  
ous farmers of the town of New  
York, is spending the holidays at his  
home to spend the holidays with his  
family.

**James Garrett** of Milwaukee, was in  
the city on Saturday, on his way to  
Milwaukee, having been to spend  
Christmas with his wife who lives at  
Milwaukee.

**Mrs. George Ratelle** and daughter,  
Isabel, and John Ziehms of Green  
Bay, who have been visiting with re-  
latives in the city for a week, returned  
to their home on Monday.

**William Johnson**, of the town of  
Rudolph, was among the business call-  
ers at the Tribune office on Saturday,  
having returned in to renew his sub-  
scription for another year.

**E. D. Kruger** of Cranmore, was in  
the city on Saturday looking after  
some business matters. Mr. Kruger  
reports everything pretty quiet down  
on the marsh these days.

**G. J. Kandy** left on Saturday for  
Concord, New Hampshire, where he  
will spend several days looking after  
some business matters. He will also  
visit in New York city during his ab-  
sence.

**Henry Glase**, who has been in the  
employ of the Marling Lumber Co.,  
for several years, has resigned his po-  
sition with the firm. Mr. Glase has  
not made any definite plans for the  
future.

**Mr. and Mrs. Bert McDonald** and  
son of Ladyman spent Christmas in  
the city guests at the home of Mr. and  
Mrs. R. A. McDonald. They left their  
son here for a short time to visit his  
grandparents.

**Mr. and Mrs. Robert Budge** have  
packed their household goods and  
shipped them to Plainfield, where Mr.  
Budge has accepted the management  
of a store. They left for their new  
home on Monday.

**Mrs. Justin Burnier** of the town of  
Seneca, was among the pleasant call-  
ers at the Tribune office on Friday.  
Mrs. Burnier reports that everything  
went out their way notwithstanding  
the light fall of snow.

**Albert Dickson**, who is employed  
as bookkeeper by the American Brass  
Co. at Keshosha, spent the past week  
in the city visiting with his parents  
on the west side. He also visited  
with friends in Marshallfield over Sunday.

**Mike Niles** was pleasantly surprised  
on Sunday evening at his home on  
Fourth Ave. North, the occasion be-  
ing his birthday. A large number of  
young people were in attendance and  
a royal good time is reported by those  
present.

**Mrs. W. H. Wright** returned on  
Friday from Waupaca where she was  
the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Mary-  
line Dalton. She was accompanied  
by her grand-daughter, Miss Bernice  
Dalton who will visit here until after  
New Year's.

**Almond Press**—Frank J. Natwick,  
of Grand Rapids, was in the village  
of Waupaca looking up the prospect  
of an electric light plant. Mr. Natwick  
is connected with the Natwick Electric  
Co., and is an engineer and electrician  
of well known ability.

**The New Home Bakery** (Chap-  
man's old stand) will be open Sat-  
days from 8 to 12 a. m. and on Sun-  
days from 9 to 12 a. m. We are making  
a line of fancy bakery goods, angel  
food, lady fingers, water rolls, etc.  
Cream puffs every Saturday. 11—Ad.

**Chas. Loeffelbein** is in the city to  
spend New Year's with his parents.  
Chas. is now traveling on the road for  
the H. K. Mulford Co., of Philadelphia,  
Pa., selling drugs. He has southern  
Wisconsin for his territory and intends  
to make this city his headquarters.

**Hugh Goggins** brought in several  
samples of apples which he recently  
received from a friend at Wenatchee,  
Washington. The apples were speci-  
mens of the Spitzenberg, Tolman  
Sweet and Winesap and were as nice  
as could be found anywhere.

**Mrs. B. L. Brown** is visiting with  
relatives and friends in Hillsboro.  
Clarence Chandler of Waupaca, is  
a guest of John Dorney this week.

**Miss Lydia Jeneau** spent Christ-  
mas at Rudolph visiting with friends  
and relatives.

**Mr. and Mrs. James Nash** of Brazil,  
Indiana, are here to spend the hol-  
idays with relatives.

**Mrs. E. B. Ames** is spending a week  
at Eau Claire visiting her daughter,  
Mrs. A. J. Podawiltz.

**John Dorney**, a student at the Uni-  
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the holidays with his parents.

**Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ingalls** of Bron,  
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galls' people at the south side.

**Miss Mary Jones** left on Saturday  
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uncle.

**Alvin Snyder**, who is employed in  
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**H. A. Wenk** has sold out his inter-  
est in the picture framing business to  
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this week for a trip out west to look  
up a new location.

**Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Mosher** of Dau-  
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**W. W. Letefense** is selling off his house-  
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## Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUM & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Jan. 1, 1913.

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Wis., as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
One Year, \$1.25  
Six Months, .75  
Three Months, .45

Advertising Rates.—For display matter at rate of 12¢ per inch is charged. The columns of the Tribune are 15 inches long, making a one column advertisement cost \$2.50 for one insertion. All local notices, notices of marriages, resolutions of respect, and all notices of entertainment, and all notices of public affairs, are charged at 5¢ per line.

Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to sign their names to communications. It is not necessary to send a return address, but it is requested that it be given, as it will not be published.

### PANICS

President-elect Wilson isn't afraid of the money power. Wall street with its "powers" has no terror for him. He is not a follower of the cult, too numerous in the public life of the past, which whispered in awe the names of big financiers and of big Wall street deals, and stood aghast at the temerity of those who dared do other than tremble.

At a banquet in New York the other evening Gov. Wilson talked on panics. He said a panic was a mental condition, that after a panic there was just as much money on hand as before, and just as much value in the things which had any value at all. The panic could be prevented by removing the mental cause—distress.

But as to created panics he had something else to say. He recalled that some things have been said about the power of big interests to bring on a panic at will and their determination to do so if they thought it necessary to scare the government into submission. To those who might have it in their power to create such a panic he paid his compliments—with teeth in them.

Gov. Wilson promised that if while he was president any person or group of persons undertook to create a panic for their own purposes he would ferret them out and "hang them as high as Haman," not on a gallows of the kind used by sheriffs, but on the gibbet of public opinion; he would so expose and show them up that they could not lift their heads again. Strength to his arm—and power! It is to be hoped he will do it and do it right.

This statement was timely as it came not many hours before the testimony before the "money trust" investigation showed how largely a few financial heads controlled the money business of the country, how simple it would be for those few heads to disturb conditions and bring misery to millions. With such dominating facts before the people, and with a threat like that from a man who has made good on what threats he has uttered, it is entirely likely that circumspection will be used in the creation of panics.

### The Age of Brains.

Science has divided the world into ages—the age of chaos, the age of invertebrates, the age of reptiles, the age of mammals, the age of man. And man's age has been divided into the stone age, the bronze age, and the iron age, the copper age, the electrical age, the age of wonders.

In truth this age he called the age of brains. Since the mental power of man raised him above the beasts of the forest there have been dreamers who saw great things, who saw man in the power of his mastery. They dreamed only, save in spots. Today man lives by his brains, by the power of the things he first dreams, by his prophetic power, conceived in his brain and by his mastery and application of detail and nature's laws makes practical.

In this day a series of slender wires carries a mysterious unseen current from a waterpower over miles of distance and there that current pulls man's cars, drives his machinery, lights his homes and even cooks his meals. Today Milwaukee gets such current from the Wisconsin river. By brain is that done. Man also makes from poor and undeveloped cattle the famous milkers and beef stock. By brain is that done. Also by brain he makes arid land bear great crops, and poor land fertile as the most blessed. And empty space he fills with his messages while machines, created by his brain and hand, have the strength of multitudes and by intelligent direction come almost to intelligence themselves.

Verily this is an age of brains—not an age of intellect and education only, for these things are but pleasant possessions unless there is behind them brains, the practical power that brings the application of knowledge, idea and skill into created being.

Other ages have brought intellect and education, but this age has brought forth and lives by the power of brains.—Milwaukee Daily News.

Some Things About Money.  
An exchange says that the highest piece of currency printed at the United States money making department is a \$10,000 bill. Now we do not doubt the word of our esteemed exchange, but we would like to know how he got onto the fact. We have been in the newspaper business quite a number of years now, and up to date there has been a single \$10,000 bill passed thru our hands. Some people, from this fact, would be inclined to doubt the statement of this newspaper man, but it is not so with us. While we do not claim that it is impossible, we also state that the money that is turned out by the bureau of engraving and printing in a year, if laid out flat on the earth would cover a farm of 1,645 acres. In length the same number of notes, if laid out to end, would reach around the earth once with 16,000 miles to spare.

If stacked up the notes printed in a year would run up a stack 27 miles high. The daily stack would be one-tenth of a mile tall. The cubic contents of a pile of notes printed in a year would be 16,000 cubic feet.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Cheap. Located on 12th street. Mrs. Ginsburg. Advertisement.

### Turnips for Milk Cows.

Some dairymen avoid feeding turnips to dairy cows although they are among the best milk-producing feeds. The principal objections are that they require so much time and labor to cut and that they taint the cow's milk rendering it unfit for cheese or butter making.

During the past season I have fed turnips to dairy cows with very satisfactory results. I give a liberal feed of turnips when the cows enter the barn to be milked. The turnips are not cut, but the cows are allowed to eat all they can manage whole. What they leave in the manger are cut to proper size for the next feeding. The cows soon learn to eat turnips of almost any size. I was cautioned that they would bruise their gums and make their mouths sore, but as yet have observed no such results.

To prevent taint of milk from feeding turnips, I exercise the following precautions: The stables are kept clean, for I have observed that manure has a much more offensive odor when turnips are fed than in ordinary feeding. The cows are salted liberally to facilitate disposal of intestinal contents, and the stable is kept well ventilated, especially at milking time. This last precaution reduces the odor. The cheese maker at the factory has told me frequently that he has been unable to detect the slightest taint in the milk.—(Moore Conklin, Jr., in Farm and Home.)

### Successful Dairying.

The successful dairymen must set his mark high; it will not do for him to be content with such a herd as his average neighbor possesses unless, indeed, he is very fortunately located. But his purpose must be an intelligent one. He must associate with good dairymen and read good dairy literature. He should attend the fairs where dairy cows are exhibited. He should join a dairy association and should help organize a co-operative breeders' association in his own community if one is not already in operation. He should buy a few pure-bred cattle at least, even though he may have to pay well for them.

Feeding problems that interest dairymen generally should receive his careful attention and he should never let his mind open to receive new ideas. He should get a Babcock tester and learn to use it. He must know what his cows are doing and this is the only practical way to find out. In doing these things he will be keeping close to the successful man and this is the only safe way.—(Farm and Home.)

### The World's Best Holstein.

To Creamerie Vale, a Holstein cow, owned at Dutchland Farm, Brookton, Massachusetts, now belongs the distinction of being the world's greatest milk producer. She has just completed a year's test, the result of which by official announcement shows the bounteous yield of 14,500 quarts of 29.56 pounds of milk. Creamerie Vale has far outstripped all competitors. Her record exceeds that of her nearest rival, also a Holstein, by 750 quarts. Her best day's work was 54 quarts and her largest yield for one month totaled 1544 quarts. To enable the famous Holstein to do her best and to win a world's championship, no pains were spared in providing for her good health and comfort.

Specialty-constructed stalls, furnished in summer with electric fans, kept her cool and restful. No flies were allowed to annoy her, and a faithful attendant looked after her daily needs.

Creamerie Vale is eight years old. Money cannot buy her, but her sons and daughters are sought at the highest prices, one promising scion having brought the substantial sum of \$10,000.

### Greatest Creamery.

The greatest country creamery in the world is doubtless located at Barron in upper Wisconsin. This creamery was started in 1901 and in the first year or two did only a small business. At that time the farmers in that section were just awakening to the possibilities of dairying and they were favored. Later two buildings were consecutive. The creamery is now a fine brick structure it is possible to build for the purpose. Its business has increased until now it is at the point of passing an annual business of \$200,000.

This is undoubtedly the largest strictly country creamery in the world although there are some in Wisconsin that are crowding the \$200,000 mark. The butter and cheese industries are growing remarkably in all the upper counties of Wisconsin, and the day is near at hand when the southern counties will have to look to their laurels if they are to maintain their supremacy in the dairy field.

That Wisconsin will be one of the greatest alfalfa states of the Union is a certainty—in fact there are indications that it will lead all the rest in the "king of forage crops," as it tends in many other things. Alfalfa will be found in all the counties. The rapidity with which it is being introduced in the upper Wisconsin counties is surprising. In one community alfalfa is not only grown by the farmers, but was started by more than a dozen new settlers. These settlers will have the inoculated soil with which to increase their seedlings in future years.

### Hemp for Quackgrass.

On the state prison farm at Waupun a field of three and a half acres was infested with quackgrass and Canada thistles. It was sown in hemp to test the crop as a weed eradicator. The seed was sown at the rate of a bushel per acre. It yielded \$118 worth of hemp and killed all the thistles and nearly all the quack.

FOR SALE.—Good 40 acre farm with good buildings one and one-half miles north of Grand Rapids. Joseph Mascha, R. D. No. 2, Box 94. p. Advertisement.

WANTED.—White oak bolts 22 and 26 inches long, 4 inches diameter. Located at John Grath's cooper shop near the Grand Rapids Foundry.—Advertisement.

### Personal Property Tax.

The abolition of the personal property tax in Wisconsin is recommended in the annual report of the state tax commission made public last week.

This abolition saves the commission will mean exemption of the farmer's vehicles, live stock and miscellaneous personal property.

A considerable saving to manufacturers and retail merchants whose stocks have been taxed under this law. The possibility of saving \$600,000 to the taxpayers of the state every four years by the abolition of annual assessment of real estate, a new assessment to be made only once in that period.

### Outcome of Income Tax.

The plan for abolition of the tax is the outcome of the operation of the income tax.

Certain classes of personal property are not desired to be exempted by the commission. Among these are bank stock, public utilities, automobiles and perhaps some minor classes.

The tax commission says that automobiles "are an evidence of either actual or pretended opulence. They are the direct cause of public expense in the construction and maintenance of highways. They should be exempted from the personal property tax, and in lieu thereof an annual license fee based upon weight or horsepower."

### Plan for Public Utilities.

The commission recommends that the property of public utilities, including their franchises, should not be included in the general exemption of personal property, and should continue to be assessed in the same manner as heretofore, but under the supervision of the assessor of incomes by the board of review.

"Bank stocks," continues the report, "can be assessed by the board of review at the annual meeting with the assistance of the assessor of incomes or the local assessor."

"The income tax aggregating for the entire state for 1912, \$3,500,000, comes within approximately \$250,000 of the tax raised in 1911 from the three classes of property above described. The year 1911 was a year for incomes because of the drought, and in 1912 the income tax will yield more than the personal tax. The personal property tax has never been justly assessed, or fair in its levy, and it should therefore be abolished for the more equitable income tax."

### NEKOOSA

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Gash entered their third child and grandchild, a boy, at a big Christmas dinner Wednesday. Nearly forty persons partook of the feast and it is needless to say that each and everyone was supremely happy. "Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Earl Denis and family of Nekoosa, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Griffith and two children of Montello, Wis.; Wm. J. Jarvis, and Mrs. Matt. Ludwig, Miss. Beniah St. Louis, Mrs. George LaVigne of Port Edwards and Ferdinand Popp of Big Falls.

Bob Friedrich, the wrestler, came in Tuesday evening, leaving Iowa, where he is now located, to spend Christmas and a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Friedrich and family. J. E. Nash made a trip to Milwaukee Tuesday for the purpose of accompanying his daughter, Miss Elizabeth, home to spend Christmas and New Year holidays, and if her health permits she will remain permanently.

Attorney Arthur Crowne of Fox Lake arrived Tuesday morning to spend the holiday season with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Neal Crowne, Sr., and family. Art looks well and will be glad to meet his old Nekoosa friends while here.

### SHERRY

A. P. Guelzow was in Marshfield on business Monday.

The chicken supper and bazaar which was given at Bajer's Saturday evening was largely attended and a good time is reported.

Miss Mina Jorgenson, principal of the graded school, left for her home at Suring last Friday to spend the holidays.

Several of the students of the N. C. L. left week to spend Christmas at their respective homes.

John C. Parks was a Marshfield visitor on Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Parks met with a painful accident Sunday afternoon, when she slipped on a step, and when the horse she was driving became frightened and ran away, throwing her to the ground when she tried to jump from the cutter.

The Stevens Point regulars will play the Stevens Point team at Bajer's hall, December 28th at Bajer's hall. The Stevens Point team is made up of former National and high school basketball stars and needs no introduction. A good fast game is looked for. Don't miss it.

### REMINGTON

A Xmas entertainment was given at the school house at Dickeyville 2 by Miss Agnes Keenan. The program was fine and the children did their parts well. A recitation was given by Mrs. Putnam of Dexterville, who recited "The Christmas Eve" by F. R. Kyles and Mrs. A. Keenan of Dexterville. A large crowd was in attendance in which Babcock, Daly, Armenia and Dexterville were represented. Much credit is due the Xmas tree in rendering such a nice program with such a small school. The Xmas tree was beautiful and loaded with gifts from Santa Claus for the children.

Miss Lena Rutz was a Tomah visitor last week.

C. S. Love made a business trip to Tomah on Friday.

Friends of Mrs. Anton Brost will be glad to hear that she is getting along nicely since her operation at the hospital in Fond du Lac.

### THE PECTORAL FINS.

Without Them a Fish Would Stand Upon Its Head.

The pectoral fins of a fish are the two fins, one on each side, just back of the head. These fins aid the fish in some extent in swimming. They are small fins which the fish chiefly uses to preserve its equilibrium. It is with these fins that the fish maintains its horizontal position in the water when not swimming. Without them the fish would stand on its head. Sometimes a fish loses one or both of its pectoral fins by disease or by accident. A fish without pectoral fins is a bad way.

While most fishes keep a horizontal position in the water when not swimming, there are fishes that do not. One of these fishes is the "upside-down fish," which keeps in the water with its head downward, at an angle of forty-five degrees or even nearer the perpendicular. A fish kept in an aquarium which had lost both its pectoral fins had to be turned upside down to keep it from floating to the surface. It was kept in this position for some time, but it did not seem to be suffering from it.

In the same aquarium there was a striped bass weighing about a pound and a half, one of whose pectoral fins was "attacked" by a fungus, which was gradually encroached upon it. Finally the diseased portions of the fin were cut off with a pair of sharp shears, the cut being made within the sound part of the fin. At first the fish was like a man in a boat pulling a long-oar and one short oar couldn't hold a course. But it soon accustomed itself to its new condition, and thereafter it got along very comfortably.

### TEST YOUR LUNGS.

A Simple Method by Which One May Measure His Development.

People often suffer from weak, undeveloped lungs without suspecting it. True, small, feeble lungs are usually associated with a small, stunted body, but it is possible to develop large chest muscles, thus acquiring a big chest measurement, while the lungs remain small and ill nourished.

Again, lung disease is often so slow and insidious in its approach that it is hardly noticeable. However, it is fairly easy to test which will tell you whether your lungs are healthy or not.

"Take as deep a breath as you can, and then, in a slow but distinct voice, count from one onward as far as you can without taking in more breath. The number of seconds you can continue counting is a pretty reliable indication of the state of your lungs, so you should have some one to time you.

If your lungs are sound and normally developed your range will be between twenty and thirty-five seconds. If your limit is between ten and twenty seconds, there is no need to be alarmed; probably you need to be more in need of exercise, to be obtained by regular deep breathing in pure air. A range of less than ten seconds, however, points to more or less mischief, and you should not delay in having your lungs examined by a medical man.—London Answers.

### Chair of the Giant Idria.

One of the mountain peaks of north Wales is known as the Chair of Idria, or Cader Idria, as the Welsh people call it, because its top is hollowed out like an immense chair. According to local tradition, whenever spends a night in the Chair of Idria will on the following morning be dead, raving mad or endowed with the loftiest poetic inspiration. No one seems to know exactly who Idria was at when he lived, but he must have been a giant, if his body was in proportion with his celebrated "chair." Mrs. He-man has a fine poem with the Chair of Idria as the theme, and Tennyson also mentions it in "Enid."

### Talk.

In the days when Mrs. George O'Connell was Lady Randolph Churchill, she mixed considerably among politicians and political affairs, and one story told of her shows how she scored off Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and the late Sir William Harcourt. They were chatting her about some paintings she had done.

"But why not paint us?" one of them asked. "Can you find me more attractive models?"

"Impossible," Lady Randolph exclaimed. "I could never paint you back enough!"—London Tit-Bits.

### Fifth Monarchy Men.

The fifth monarchy men formed a religious sect that sprang up in the days of Charles I. of England. They were so called from the fact that they aspired that in the last days the four ancient monarchies, the Assyrian, the Persian, the Babylonian and the Roman, would be restored, and to them would be added a Christian monarchy, or "fifth monarchy," of which Christ would be the king.

### Secret Account.

Family Physician.—The trouble with your husband, madam, is that he has overdrawn his account at the bank of vitality. Mrs. Gayman—I felt sure he was "drawing me" about something. Doctor, I give you my word I never knew he had any account there.—Exchange.

Making excuses takes time that is better spent in "making good."—Youth's Companion.

### One Way of Killing a Flea.

"Who'll a flea?" says the Scientific American, "the surest way would be to place him on one of those impervious plates used in naval warfare, and confine him there by means of cables fastened securely to each of his several legs; then to train upon him from his distance as many powerful batteries as it is possible to get, and to fire on him with those twelve-inch guns."

### Prolific Penguins.

A penguin of industry is to be established at Macquarie Island, about half way between Tasmania and the Antarctic continent. This island, 25 miles long and five wide, is estimated to contain probably 80,000 penguins, so that the stock seems almost limitless.

### Some Encouragement.

"That girl has rejected me three times," confided the "disconsolate youth." "Well," replied Miss Cayenne, "you should feel encouraged. A girl who will listen to three proposals from the same man must think something of him."

## MY WANT OF WISDOM

By MOLLIE K. WETHERELL.

When I was eighteen years old, my father and mother both being dead, and I not having a cent in the world, said to a friend one day that I thought I would take a trip to Europe. I will remember the look she gave me. Indeed, so impressed was she with the absurdity of my idea that she didn't think it worth while to remark upon it. The truth is I was dreaming aloud.

But a few weeks later I learned that I had been left a legacy of \$400. Then I put my dream to practice. Dreamers are not understood. There is likely to be some misunderstanding, but their more practical acquaintances take no cognizance of this. There was a method in my madness, though I hardly understood it myself. Perhaps my story will explain it.

What I did with my \$400 was to buy a two months' trip to England and the continent of Europe.

When my friends heard of what I was about to do they wondered if they had not better shut me up in a lunatic asylum.

"She's certainly gone daft," said one.

"What is she going to do with that money?" remarked another.

"Some hard work," put in a third. "That will take the nonsense out of her."

One of my chums repeated these remarks to me that I might benefit by them. But I didn't. I prepared for my journey and sailed away, remarking to myself that I never had another. The last words I heard from the dock were: "Are you coming home with that fortune?"

"Yes. A pleasant outing is a fortune in itself."

Now, I didn't know any more than they what was to happen to me. I certainly had no idea that my trip was to be completely spoiled, as it was. My room mate on the ship going out was a crabbled old maid. She was not only miserably old, but afflicted with an incurable disease. She was so stingy that she would not slip the room towels.

Unable to go to the dining saloon for meals, the invalid ordered the stewardess to bring them in to her. The stewardess would say, "Yes, m'm, go away and would not return."

What could I do—see the creature starve? Of course not. I waited on her all the way over and when we reached Southampton, she being unable to leave the ship without assistance, I was obliged to take her ashore with me. When I got her there I felt compelled to take her to London.

"Hadin't you any relatives to come with you?" I asked.

"No, and I couldn't afford to pay the way of any of them if I had."

"Can't you afford to hire some one to take care of you?"

"No."

Well, the woman continued to grow worse. I had the choice of deserting her, leaving her to the tender mercies of nobody or staying with her. I didn't scruple to tell her that she was spoiling my trip. Her reply was that I had ing my trip.

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## A CUTE DEVICE

By SADIE OLCOTT.

At Monte Carlo there is a shop where they rent such articles as men or women need to assist them to cut a swath. These things are usually jewels, or a magnificent diamond brooch, a pearl necklace, and when a countess comes along who has parted with her ducal dowry, the pawnbroker she may rent one for the occasion. There are too many persons visiting Monte Carlo who are either sharpers or gentlemen and ladies in financial distress to warrant trusting them with valuable articles for which they have not deposited security; therefore the borrower is usually shadowed by a detective. The shadower of men is usually a man, while the shadower of women is a woman.

I, a woman belonging at that time to the detective staff of Ludwig Switzbock, loaner, was called one day into the proprietor's office and directed to watch a lady who had borrowed an expensive diamond bracelet to be worn on the head. She represented herself as the Baroness von Meinensteln, a German title that had fallen into poverty. The loaner remarked another told me—was trying to restore the position of the family by a marriage with a rich man. She was strikingly handsome and looked every inch a noble. Lastly, she had her eye on an English cotton spinner, who was immensely wealthy, and expected to land him.

Mr. Switzbock, as the man wrote his name on the books of the hotel, was to be seen every evening at the gambling tables and was often accompanied by the baroness. One evening I noticed that Mr. Partridge was losing. I had often seen him win, but never before had I seen him lose. I was certain he was at the table again and again lost. It occurred to me that he had struck a run of bad luck, and if he should turn out not to be the wealthy man he represented himself to be he might borrow the baroness from her husband. I therefore reported to my employer that I thought there was some risk in leaving the crieret with the baroness.

He relieved me from the duty of shadowing her and put me on another case.

My duties still led me to the gambling saloon, and there I continued to see Mr. Partridge. One evening I saw him losing. It did not seem to me that he was losing heavily, but by the expression on his face one would suppose that he had lost a fortune. Finally he staked his last franc and was absorbed by the bank. He arose from the table, and the shadower who had meant while entered, strove to soothe him, for he seemed to have broken down completely. I noticed the manager looking at him anxiously. They fear suicide in such cases in Monte Carlo, and it hurts their business.

A person I was watching left the gambling hall at the same time as Mr. Partridge. I followed her to her hotel, and, turning, retraced my steps. Suddenly in the gardens surrounding the gambling hall I heard a shot. It was so near me that I went in the direction from which the sound seemed to come and had gone some fifty yards before I saw a man lying with his face in the full glare of one of the lamps. It was Mr. Partridge. Before I reached him I heard footsteps and hurriedly turned aside behind some bushes. One of the men employed at the gambling hall dashed past me, and I saw him stoop over the suicide's body. I saw him stoop over the suicide's body. I saw him stoop over the suicide's body.

I knew very well what this was for—it was to remove the impression that the man had killed himself on account of gambling losses.

I stood perfectly still, waiting for the men to go away. No sooner had their footsteps died in the distance than the suicide got up, took the bills from his pocket, glanced over them in the lamplight and then, with a grunt of satisfaction, walked away. He had played a very neat game.

I knew that he would leave Monte Carlo at once and considered my employment in danger of losing her employer for the baroness was undoubtedly either the dupes or the confederate of a common swindler. Deeming it my duty to warn him as soon as possible, I went to his house. He directed the men in his employ to search for the baroness and demand the return of his property in her possession. They started at once in different directions, each going to her home to place where she was likely to be found.

But the baroness had left on a late train that had departed about twenty minutes after the suicide of the cotton spinner. The telegraph was used, but either she had traveled in disguise or left the train or used some other expedient to outwit them who might get on her track. At any rate, my employer heard nothing more of her or his crieret.

I left his service soon after that and went to Paris. One evening I was in one of the elegant hotels on Rue Rivoli when who should I see languishing in a splendid cot with her head resting on the cushions of many admirers. I asked who she was and was informed that she was the wife of a Roman prince. Surely she never assumed to be any one of low degree. I communicated with her through another and suggested the return of the crieret or she might be exposed. The crieret was given up, and I sent it to Mr. Switzbock. The lady thought it prudent to leave Paris at once.

—Town order books for sale at the Tribune office.

Almost Limit of Foolishness.

An old woman named Osabo, who was found dead in Budapest, left a will in which she bequeathed all her money, over \$5,000, should be given to her dog. The animal was handed over to the relatives, who, it is said, will content the will. The old woman had set a room apart for her dog. It was furnished with large mirrors and antique furniture upholstered in silk. Only the dog was allowed to enter this room.

Increase of Dope Fiends.

Drug taking is greatly on the increase in London. Somebody recently introduced "hashish" into that great city, and so popular has it become that two hashish chambers are now in full swing not a hundred yards from Piccadilly.

Woman.

To think of a part one little woman can play in the life of a man, so that to reimburse her may be a very good imitation of heroism, and to win her may be a discipline.—George Eliot.

When I was eighteen years old, my father and mother both being dead, and I not having a cent in the world, said to a friend one day that I thought I would take a trip to Europe. I will remember the look she gave me. Indeed, so impressed was she with the absurdity of my idea that she didn't think it worth while to remark upon it. The truth is I was dreaming aloud.

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respondents in every city of the United  
States, Canada, and all principal cities  
of Europe.

**Why Not**  
guarantee the family against  
the loss of the home by fire by  
taking out a sufficiently large  
Fire Insurance Policy now; to-  
morrow may be too late. The  
rates are low. We are in the  
field to stay and represent the  
largest and strongest companies  
and should less occur prompt  
adjustments are made.

**Edward N. Pomainville**  
Notary Public. Real Estate  
Exchange a Specialty.  
Office over Beardsley's  
Grocery Store.

**A Bargain**  
The two best lots in the Daily  
Addition, south of the high school.  
The owner of these lots needs  
money at once and will sell at two-  
thirds of the value of the lots.  
This is one of the cheapest, good  
locations you will find.

Also nice comfortable house  
with one lot on 3rd Ave. North in  
fine neighborhood. City water,  
sewer and cement walk. A nice  
home at \$1350.00.

**G. E. BOLES**  
Phone 322. Lyon Block  
GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

**Buy Your  
GOAL**  
—of—  
**E. C. Ketchum**  
Good Service and the  
Best of Coal  
If any of the coal that  
we deliver to you is not  
satisfactory call us up  
TELEPHONE  
Office 413. Residence 410.  
and we will make it right,  
so you are satisfied.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Mrs. Arthur Lake spent Christmas  
with her parents at "Auburndale."  
Curtis Beard of Green Bay was in  
the city over Christmas to visit his  
mother.

Miss Letitia Steen was in Marshfield  
on Thursday to attend the funeral  
of a friend.

For Sale—House and two lots on  
Grand Avenue. Inquire at Peter Go-  
don's—232p.

Emil Beck spent Christmas day at  
Athens visiting with a sister who re-  
sides there.

Leo Nash, who is a student at the  
University at Madison, is home for  
the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. August Sutor of Marsh-  
field were in the city over Christmas  
to visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Putz spent sev-  
eral days in Milwaukee the past week  
visiting with friends.

Atty. W. E. Wheelan spent several  
days the past week at Hayward and  
Minneapolis on business.

Mrs. Frank Dudley has been con-  
fined to her home the past week with  
a severe attack of asthma.

Walter Olson, who is attending med-  
ical college, is home to spend the hol-  
idays with his people here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hahn of Marsh-  
field, were guests at the home of Mr.  
and Mrs. A. E. Sutor on Friday.

Mrs. Roy Traux of Merrill spent  
Christmas in the city visiting with her  
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bease.

Miss Shirley Ahmy of LaCrosse was a  
guest of Mrs. C. A. Odgers and oth-  
er friends several days the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth Jones of Chi-  
cago, spent several days in the city  
last week visiting with friends and  
relatives.

Chas. Lane, who is employed in a  
mercantile shop at Jefferson, is spend-  
ing a week in the city visiting with  
his parents.

Fred Haas, one of the solid farmers  
of the town of Sigel, was among the  
pleasant callers at the Tribune office  
on Thursday.

Fred Fraby, jeweler for the Daily  
Drug & Jewelry Company, spent  
Christmas day at Eau Claire visiting  
with friends and relatives.

Fred Haertel, who is employed in the  
Wood County National Bank, spent  
Christmas with his parents, Mr.  
and Mrs. Will Haertel at Lindsey.

Emil Haertel, who is employed by a  
large concern at Gary, Ind., erecting  
mills in Wisconsin and Minnesota,  
was home to spend Christmas with  
his family.

Owen Milner, who recently re-  
turned from the west where he spent  
the fall in the harvest fields, has ac-  
cepted the position as delivery man  
with Love & Co.

For red and roughened hands,  
chapped face, or lips, or for an ir-  
ritated skin from any cause, try Hyge-  
nic Cream of Roses. Sold by John-  
son & Hill Co. Advertisement.

Arthur Smith, who is employed as  
Lumber Company, is spending a brief va-  
cation in this city visiting with his  
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Rene left on  
Thursday for Shawano to spend the  
remainder of the winter with their  
daughter, Mrs. Harry Sanderson, who  
runs the Hotel Mordock in that city.

A toilet necessity for the entire  
family; Hygienic Cream of Roses keeps  
the skin in perfect shape in all sea-  
sons and under all conditions. Sold  
by Johnson & Hill Co. Advertisement.

Robert Skeel of Cranmoor, was  
among the callers at the Tribune of-  
fice on Thursday. Mr. Skeel was on  
his way to Waupaca where he will  
spend the winter, returning to the  
marsh in the spring.

Emil Zettler of the town of Grand  
Rapids, was among the business call-  
ers at the Tribune office on Thurs-  
day. He came in for the purpose of  
having the Tribune sent to him the  
coming year.

Leon Kollenda, the eight year old  
son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kollenda,  
cut with a knife in the chest, Thurs-  
day, cutting quite a gash in his fore-  
head, while coasting down hill with  
some companions.

Mason Bliss arrived home the past  
week from Cornell where he has been  
employed the season at carpenter  
work by the Brunette Falls company.  
Mr. Bliss has not decided whether he  
will return or not.

Rev. W. A. Pease, formerly of this  
city, but now located at Wauchesa,  
arrived in this city the guest  
of his son, P. B. Pease, and family.  
Mr. Pease reports that he likes his  
new location very well.

James Jensen drove down from  
Marshfield on Thursday to see his  
parents and reports that the road was  
pretty good, having made the trip in  
less than two hours. In fact, he re-  
ports that they were better than they  
generally are in the summer time.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Kellogg left on  
Thursday for Ironton, Mo., where  
they will make their future home.  
Mr. Kellogg will engage in manu-  
facturing wagon parts down in Mis-  
souri, and reports that there is a large  
amount of timber down in that coun-  
try that is especially suitable for the  
purpose intended. Mr. and Mrs. Kel-  
logg's many friends here will wish  
them success in their new home.

Nels Larson, who has been residing  
on his farm in the town of Rudolph,  
for several years, was a pleasant caller  
at this office one day the past week.  
Mr. Larson has sold his farm which  
consisted of 150 acres to a gentleman  
from Monroe county, who takes pres-  
ession this week and Mr. Larson has  
moved to this city to reside, having  
rented the Nellie Dickson homestead  
on Third Ave. south.

J. R. McLaughlin, who has been  
in the employ of the Brunette Falls  
Manufacturing Co., came home on  
Friday of last week to spend the win-  
ter. Mr. McLaughlin has been up in  
the northern part of the state for  
up time and states that a great many  
settlers have started in farming there,  
many of whom are from Iowa, but he  
states that the soil is rather poor and  
a majority of them are not doing as  
well as the farmers in this section.

You don't hear farmers in this vic-  
inity kicking over the prospects  
of an early panic. With their  
barns full of feed stuff, plenty of hams  
in the smoke house, potatoes and tur-  
tles in the cellar, and in the bank  
with good rabbit dogs and plenty of  
rabbits about, what kick has he got?  
None, and you can't make him holier,  
either. Verily, Jackson County is the  
place to live—New Lisbon Times.

Hugo Zillmer, pressman on the  
Waterfront Daily Times, is spending  
a week in the city visiting with re-  
latives and friends. Hugo is a son of  
Mr. and Mrs. Gus Zillmer, who resided  
in the south side for several years,  
but who moved to Watertown last  
summer. Hugo left here four years  
ago, accepting a position in the Times  
office and has since been promoted to  
the position of pressman.

Peter Mitchell, wife and grandson  
came up from Grand Rapids Tues-  
day to spend Christmas at the home  
of the former's sister, Mrs. Secord.  
Mr. Mitchell is one of the early Mos-  
cow boys, coming here in 1850 and  
he is one of the several from this  
place who donned the blue uniform  
at the call for troops in 1861 and went  
to the front, serving all through the  
war and taking part in many of the  
principal battles—Moscow Times.

A. D. Bever, transacted business in  
Marshfield on Monday.

Anton Gibbs spent Christmas with  
his mother at Plainfield.

Paul Zimmer is visiting with re-  
latives in Wausau for a week.

Raymond Mullen and Benton Phil-  
leo are visiting in Green Bay.

Miss Edna Wittenberg visited with  
friends in Marshfield over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Baudau visited  
with friends in Waupaca the past  
week.

James Luff of Madison, is visiting  
at the home of his daughter, Mrs. D.  
Conway.

Raymond VanHeukelton is home  
from Madison to spend the holidays  
with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorrin Warren of Vir-  
ginia, Minn., are in the city for a  
visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Lemley of Chi-  
cago, are visitors at the J. W. Lemley  
home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Diekmann are  
happy over the arrival of a baby girl  
at their home Dec. 24th.

Mrs. John Coddling and sister, Mar-  
tha Kauffert, are visiting with re-  
latives in Marshfield this week.

Daily's Theatre will have a fine  
program of motion pictures for New  
Years' night. Admission 10c.—Ad.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schell are re-  
joicing over the arrival of a bouncing  
baby, who arrived at their home  
on Christmas day.

Johnson & Hill's big store will  
be closed all day on New Years day  
and their customers are asked to make  
a note of the fact.

E. Roeniusus departed on Monday  
for Chicago to spend New Years day  
at his old home and visit with  
relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Gross and son,  
John of Wausau, spent Christmas in  
the city at the home of Mr. and  
Mrs. Geo. W. Davis.

Paul Menzel of New York City,  
arrived in the city on Saturday, hav-  
ing been called here by the death of  
his father, Ernest Menzel.

Louis Reichel, Jr., who is a student  
at the University of Wisconsin, is  
home to spend the holidays with his  
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Reichel.

P. R. Lammers, one of the prosper-  
ous farmers of the town of Carson,  
was a pleasant caller at this office on  
Saturday while in the city on busi-  
ness.

James Carriet of Milladore, was in  
the city on Saturday on his way to  
Milladore, having been to spend  
Christmas with his wife who lives at  
Millston.

George Ratelle and daughter,  
Isabelle, and John Ziehms of Green  
Bay, who have been visiting with re-  
latives in the city for a week, returned  
to their home on Monday.

William Johnson, of the town of  
Rudolph, was among the business call-  
ers at the Tribune office on Saturday,  
having dropped in to renew his sub-  
scription for another year.

E. D. Krueger of Cranmoor, was in  
the city on Saturday looking after  
some business matters. Mr. Krueger  
reports everything pretty quiet down  
on the marsh these days.

G. J. Kaudy left on Saturday for  
Concord, New Hampshire, where he  
will spend several days looking after  
some business matters. He will also  
visit in New York City during his ab-  
sence.

Henry Glese, who has been in the  
employ of the Marling Lumber Co.,  
for several years, has resigned his po-  
sition with the firm. Mr. Glese has  
not made any definite plans for the  
future.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert McDonald and  
son of Ladysmith spent Christmas in  
the city, guests at the home of Mr.  
and Mrs. R. A. McDonald. They left  
here for a short time to visit his  
grandparents.

Mr. and Mrs. Eghert Bunge have  
packed their household goods and  
shipped them to Fairchild, where Mr.  
Bunge has accepted the management  
of a store. They left for their new  
home on Monday.

Mrs. Justin Burnier of the town of  
Seneca, was among the pleasant call-  
ers at the Tribune office on Friday.  
Mrs. Burnier reports pretty good  
sleighing out their way notwithstanding  
the light fall of snow.

Albert Erickson, who is employed  
in the city of Ladysmith, has been  
in the city visiting with his parents  
on the west side. He also visited  
with friends in Merrill over Sunday.

Mike Nilles was pleasantly sur-  
prised on Sunday evening at the home  
of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Nil-  
les, on Fourth Ave. North, the occasion be-  
ing his birthday. A large number of  
young people were in attendance and  
a royal good time is reported by those  
present.

Mrs. W. H. Wright returned on  
Friday from Wausau where she was  
the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Mau-  
rice Dalton. She was accompanied  
by her grand-daughter, Miss Bernadine  
Dalton who will visit here until after  
New Years.

Almond Press—Frank J. Natwick  
of Grand Rapids, was in the village  
last week looking up the prospect for  
an electric light plant. Mr. Natwick  
is connected with the National Electric  
Co., and is an engineer and electrician  
of well known ability.

The New Home Bakery (Chap-  
man's old stand) will be open Sun-  
days from 8 to 12 a. m. and from 3  
to 6 p. m. We are making a big  
line of fancy bakery goods. Angel  
food, lady fingers, water rolls, etc.  
Cream puffs every Saturday. —Ad.

Chas. Loeffelbein is in the city to  
spend New Years with his parents.  
Chas. is now traveling on the road for  
the H. K. Mulford Co., of Philadel-  
phia, selling drugs. He has southern  
Wisconsin for his territory and intends  
to make this city his headquarters.

Hugh Gorgins brought in several  
samples of apples which he recently  
received from a friend at Wenatchee,  
Washington. The apples were speci-  
mens of the Spitzenberg, Tollman  
Sweet and Winesap and were as nice  
as could be found anywhere.

Martha Pyl, who owns the Mac-  
Kinnon farm near Blom, is able to be  
out again after a month's illness with  
pneumonia. Mr. Pyl was a very sick  
man for a time, and while he was con-  
fined to his bed Mrs. Pyl was taken  
ill with pneumonia, but with good  
medical care and nursing they were  
brought back to health.

FOR SALE—Bed room suite  
and dressing table, with a new  
cabinet, book case and writing desk,  
combined, davenport, china closet,  
six dining room chairs, upholstered in  
leather, pedestal dining room table,  
two-legged wash stand, and several  
other articles. 661 3rd  
avenue.

J. J. Emmerich of Cranmoor, was  
in the city on Saturday and while  
here dropped into the Tribune office  
to make his acquaintance for another  
year. Mr. Emmerich reports every-  
thing moving along serenely down on  
the marsh, but says that the mild  
weather is playing havoc with the  
sleighing.

Mrs. B. L. Brown is visiting with  
relatives and friends in Hillsboro.  
Clarence Chandler of Waupaca, is  
a guest of John Dorney this week.

Alfred and Henry Carlson spent  
Christmas in the city with their moth-  
er.

Miss Hazel Meeker visited with re-  
latives and friends in Cambria the past  
week.

Frank Schmeling of Wausau, was a  
guest at the Frank Stahl home over  
Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Daly of Hettinger,  
S. D. are spending the holidays with  
Mrs. John Daly.

Mrs. James Howler and daughters,  
Madeline and Helen, were guests at  
the Smith Benedict home at Merrill  
the past week.

S. D. Sutton and sons, Wheelan and  
Robert of Rhinelander, spent several  
days the past week visiting at the E.  
W. Wheelan home.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Mosher of Dau-  
phin, Manitoba, are spending sev-  
eral days in the city visiting at the home  
of Mrs. Margaret Skeel.

W. W. Lefave is selling off his house-  
hold goods in this city and expects to  
leave in the near future for Milwa-  
ukee, where he will make his home.

## HOW TO MAKE YOUR WINTER TAILOR MADE.

A charming winter suit is in  
one of the newest heavy whip-  
cords of a greenish yellow  
shade. The anticipated un-  
comeliness of such a color is  
for a change, not at all. The  
color is of a soft and pleasant  
tint, and the stripes are of a  
light shade of tortoise shell.  
The stripes are of a light  
shade of tortoise shell. The  
sides and back of both skirt and  
coat are cut lengthways, while  
the belt across the front of the  
coat and the center panel of the  
skirt show the horizontal stripes.  
The sleeves are treated in the  
same way, while the stripes  
which pass round the arm are  
continued till they meet the belt  
cuff, where the stripes is revers-  
ed. The buttons used are of a  
light shade of tortoise shell.  
This costume is of white  
tweed, of a heavy, warm  
texture, with a fanciful white  
motif.

There is no doubt that  
tendency pursued by real tailor  
coats is to keep the high waist,  
although a slightly longer waist  
line is suggested in the more  
elaborate cutaway coats of yel-  
low and blue.

But such fabrics are not to be  
commended for country pursuits,  
and one gladly welcomes cozy  
ratties and pilot coats in ad-  
dition to many new varieties of  
striped tweeds and suitings. A  
coarse blue serge trimmed with  
black braid makes an admirable  
"standby" for all occasions. A  
magenta colored velvet waist-  
coat with a relieving note of  
weird embroidery gives a novel  
tone to this world beloved fab-  
ric.

## EXPERIENCE MEETING.

How to Play an Amusing Game on  
Thanksgiving Day.

For a group of people of forty years  
or over a reminiscence party is  
frequently made very enjoyable. To get  
the fun lasting it is only necessary  
to pass around the room a basket  
containing folded slips of paper on which  
such questions as those given below  
are written:

What was the occasion of the jolliest  
time you ever had?

What was the most thrilling adven-  
ture you ever had?

What is the most interesting  
person you ever met?

What is the best true story you ever  
heard?

What is the least explicable oc-  
currence you ever heard of or experienced?

What was the happiest hour of your  
life?

What was the greatest pleasure of  
your childhood?

Each guest draws one of the folded  
slips. Ten minutes is allowed for re-  
flection, during which all players think  
up the answer to their questions. The  
person drawing the slips marked 1 then  
gives his experience. When all have  
been "laughed over" or otherwise ex-  
posed, the person holding the slip  
marked 2 then relates, and so on. It  
makes a most enjoyable little pastime  
and will lead to many exchanges of  
pleasant reminiscences. The hostess  
will, of course, avoid any question  
which could evoke unpleasant or sor-  
rowful memories.

How to Kill Mice.  
The most necessary but barbarous  
monstrous may be favorably supplanted  
with the following mercifully  
quick, sure death device:

Fill a big stone crock with water  
and cover it preserve jar fashion—  
with parchment in which, when tightly  
stretched, you make a cross out. Set  
this crock near about, curtain or other  
thing which may afford the small ma-  
rauders a foothold opportunity and  
sprinkle the parchment near the cut  
with bits of cheese or bacon. The  
mouse will scent the delicacies, will  
climb the crock for them and will  
slip through the slit in the cover and  
down in the crock. The stiff parch-  
ment points of the cut will spring  
back in place immediately into position  
for the next victim.

How to Cure Indigestion.  
A safe and quick remedy for indiges-  
tion, heartburn and similar ills is to  
mix half a teaspoonful of baking soda  
with a small amount of powdered  
magnesia and dissolve it in half a  
cupful of water. This may be cold,  
but acts more quickly when hot.

An equally speedy headache cure is  
made by squeezing the juice of half a  
lemon and half a teaspoonful of acid  
into half a glassful of water, either hot  
or cold.

How to Brown Gravy.  
Instead of standing over a hot stove  
to brown flour for gravies, put it in  
a tin pan and set the pan in a mod-  
erately hot oven. It will require very  
little watching. When the color is just  
right, lift it out. This way you can brown  
sufficient to last for a long time.

How to Make a Night Light.  
A clean, steady all night light can be  
obtained by taking an ordinary candle  
and packing finely powdered salt  
around the wick as far up as the black-  
ened part.

Refrigerator Hint.  
By placing a rubber ring directly  
under the dish you set upon ice you  
will find the annoying sliding of the  
dish entirely obviated.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Boles spent  
Christmas with relatives in Marshfield.  
Perry Daly is home from Madison,  
spending his vacation with his mother.

Miss Lydia Juneau spent Christ-  
mas visiting with friends and  
relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. James Nash of Brazil,  
Indiana, are here to spend the hol-  
idays with relatives.

Mrs. E. E. Ames is spending a week  
at Eau Claire visiting her daughter,  
Mrs. A. E. Fodavill.

John Dorney, a student at the Uni-  
versity at Madison, is home to spend  
the holidays with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ingalls of Blom,  
visited over Christmas with Mr. In-  
galls, people at the south side.

Miss Mary Jones left on Saturday  
morning for Chicago where she will  
spend about a week visiting with an  
uncle.

Alvin Snyder, who is employed in  
the Soo depot at Stevens Point, is  
spending a week in the city visiting  
with his parents.

H. A. Wenk has sold out his inter-  
est in the picture framing business to  
his partner, R. L. Walters, and leaves  
this week for a trip out west to look  
up a new location.

## A WOMAN'S "SOTNESS"

By M. QUAD  
Copyright, 1912, by Associated Lit-  
erary Press.

For an hour we had roared and  
eaten chestnuts at the big fireplace in  
the cabin of Rube Jones, mountaineer,  
and then I asked for a story. He hung  
up a bit and then began:

"When I built my first cabin on this  
yere mountin it was clus up to the  
foot of a hill. Folks told me that a  
landslide would come along some time  
and make matchwood of that cabin  
and bury us thirty feet deep, but I  
wasn't to be skeered out of a good lo-  
cation on that account. I was buildin'  
so as to be nigh a spring and a road,  
you see. Once in a while as time went  
on that'd be a safe in the right or left  
of us, but nothin' to do any hurt."

"We kept talkin' 'bout movin', but  
also kept holdin' on, and so a week  
passed. Then spring set in, and it  
rained and rained. I never did see it  
pour down so stidy and so long.  
Reckoned it rained for 'bout 'levee  
days without a break. One mornin'  
jest 'bout daylight the ole woman  
woke up and jest as I was dreamin'  
down a tree with thirteen coons  
roostin' on the limbs, and she sez to  
me, sez she:

"Rube Jones, git up!"  
"What fur?"  
"Bekase you wanta be a-gittin'."

"A-gittin' fur what?"  
"A-gittin' outta this yere cabin. I've  
heard the trees and rocks crackin' up  
fur fur the last hour, and I tell you  
we are gwine to hev a landslide."

"Whar did you make a study of  
landslides?" sez I, feelin' mortal mean  
'bout losin' all them coons.  
"Rube, don't be a fool!"  
"One in the family is 'nuff, I  
reckon."

"That bred her up, 'Deed, but I felt  
so mean 'bout them thirteen coons  
with coonskins bringin' six bits in cash  
that y'ar, that I sorter wanted to git  
up a row. It didn't take long. She  
jumped outa bed with her jaw sot,  
and when I got up she was sittin' on a  
stone out in the yard with an umbrella  
over her head."

"Ole woman, we hain't got ten min-  
utes to git outta this. Grab up what you  
kint, and foller me!"

"What's the rumpus, Rube?" she  
calmly asks as she begins to bum a  
candle.

"Gwine to hev a landslide, an' it  
may come any minit!"

"Whar did you make a study of  
landslides?" sez I, feelin' mortal mean  
'bout losin' all them coons.  
"Rube, don't be a fool!"  
"One in the family is 'nuff, I  
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"What's the rumpus, Rube?" she  
calmly asks as she begins to bum a  
candle.

"Gwine to hev a landslide, an' it  
may come any minit!"

"Whar











**KEZIAH COFFIN**  
by  
**Joseph C. Lincoln**  
Author of  
**Cy Whittaker's Place**  
Cap'n Eri, Etc.  
Illustrations by  
**Ellsworth Young**  
Copyright, 1929, by D. Appleton & Company

SYNOPSIS.

Mrs. Keziah Coffin, supposed widow, is arranged to marry the death of her brother, Captain Zeb, who was killed in the war. She is a widow, and her husband, Captain Zeb, was killed in the war. She is a widow, and her husband, Captain Zeb, was killed in the war. She is a widow, and her husband, Captain Zeb, was killed in the war.

CHAPTER XIII.  
In Which the Sea Mist Sails.  
The buried Captain Eben in the little Come-Outers cemetery at the rear of the chapel. The Come-Outers were there, all of them, and some members of the Regular society, Captain Zeb Mayo, Dr. Parker, Keziah Coffin, Mrs. Higgins and the little company of friends. The little company of friends, the little company of friends, the little company of friends.

CHAPTER XIV.  
In Which Trumet Talks of Captain Nat.  
Summer was over, autumn came, passed, and it was winter. Captain Eben's first winter at Trumet. Fish was in the water, the bay filled with ice, the packet ceased to run, and the village settled down to hibernation until spring. The stage came through on its regular trips, except when snow or slush rendered the roads impassable, but passengers were few. A fishing schooner, the crew of which were fortunate enough to escape by taking to the dories, and another, a British bark, which struck on the farthest bar and was beaten to pieces by the great waves, while the townspeople stood helplessly watching from the shore, for launching a boat in that sort was impossible. Mr. Pepper made no more calls at the parsonage, and when the minister met him, at church or elsewhere, seemed anxious to avoid an interview.

CHAPTER XV.  
In Which the Minister Talks of Captain Eben.  
The wily Keziah alighted at the parsonage gate with the feeling that she had seen seed in fertile ground. She was quite aware of Captain Zeb's jealousy of the great Daniels. And the time might come when her parsonage needed an influential friend, and she needed an influential friend, and she needed an influential friend.

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**CONVENTION OF FRUIT GROWERS**  
State Horticulture Society to Meet in Madison.  
Opening Session January 8.  
Many Subjects Will Be Considered at the Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting in Capital City—Public May Attend.

Madison.—The State Horticulture society will hold its forty-seventh annual convention and fruit exhibit in Madison January 8 to 10.  
C. P. Cary, superintendent of public instruction, will address the convention at the opening session. The program includes the following: Making, apple evaporators, hardy stocks for grafting, exhibiting and scoring vegetables, succession of crops in the garden, asparagus culture, construction of spray pumps, the home sprayer, co-operative marketing and home decoration.

Special features will be speaking contests by students in the horticultural department of the university, student fruit judging contest, illustrated lecture on birds, a cooking school and an extensive exhibit of spray pumps, spray materials, fruit packages, tools, etc.  
Prof. H. C. Hubbard of the agricultural economics department of the university, R. A. Wright of Excelsior, Minn., Elmer Reeves of Iowa and W. J. Martin of the Wathena (Kan.) Fruit Growers' association, will discuss co-operative marketing.

The Thursday-afternoon session will be held in the new Horticultural building of the university. The complete program will appear in the next number of Wisconsin Horticulture, the monthly magazine published by the university. The program is free to members. A society and sent free to members. A copy may be had on application to F. Cranfield, secretary, Madison. All meetings are open to the public.

University's Value Shown.  
That one Wisconsin citizen in every ten has been the direct recipient of instruction from the state university is shown by statistics just compiled by the executive committee of the Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin, of which George A. Buckstaff of Oshkosh is president, for a handbook on university activities issued by this alumni committee.

This estimate of the direct results of university teaching is figured on the basis of a population of 2,233,840 and takes into consideration 10,000 students and regular students scattered over the state; 2,000 farm boys, who have attended the short course in agriculture; 3,000 dairy course students; 8,000 correspondence students who have enrolled in the extension division; 155,000 annual part-time students in the extension division; 155,000 annual part-time students in the extension division; 155,000 annual part-time students in the extension division.

Reorganization of the state board of control, with advisory commissions, in order to improve the condition of the state, was urged by the Rev. Walter F. Greenman, pastor of the First Unitarian church, before the South Side Community club in Milwaukee. Mr. Greenman is president of the state conference of charities and corrections.

Many to Attend Course in Farming.  
The mid-winter live stock exposition and stockmen's round-up, which will take place in Madison during the week of January 22 to February 7, will be one of the most important of the year. The most important of the year. The most important of the year. The most important of the year.

Pass State Dental Test.  
Nine applicants passed the state dental examination held in Milwaukee, according to the report given out by the Wisconsin state board of dental examiners. Those who passed were Raymond George Fick, St. Louis; Anna Louise Wapner, Milwaukee; Robert M. Wapner, Milwaukee; Robert M. Wapner, Milwaukee; Robert M. Wapner, Milwaukee.

**OLD HOME OF SIR REYNOLDS**  
Wonderful Landscape Scenes Are Described in Verse by Poets.  
London.—All artists and lovers of paintings will be interested to know that Wick House, on Richmond hill, once the residence of the great painter, Sir Joshua Reynolds, is like many other noble mansions in the neighborhood in the market. It is situated on that wonderful terrace at Richmond, whence one of the most perfect views of the city can be obtained. Poets and novelists as well as artists, have tried to describe its perfection. No wonder the beauty-loving eye of Sir Joshua was attracted by the scene. He ordered the architect, Sir William Chambers, to build for him his house on the site of an old cottage which was built in order to make room for the artist's dwelling place. It has been much enlarged since Sir Joshua's time.

Home of Sir Joshua Reynolds.  
From the window of the drawing room he painted one of his very few landscapes. And what a wonderful view it is which is commanded by the terrace! The beautiful River Thames is seen like a gleam of silver descending through the rich landscape, and curving round the foot of the hill, its banks thickly wooded. Glimpses of the city of London, the city of London, the city of London, the city of London.

Income Tax \$3,501,161.46.  
The annual report of the state tax commission places the total income tax assessed in the state at \$3,501,161.46, of which \$2,333,440.83 is paid by corporations, 66.3 per cent, and individuals 33.7 per cent. The average rate of taxation against firms and individuals is 1.35 per cent. The number of taxpayers, excluding corporations, 1,090 population is 10,900 and varies from 40.27 in Milwaukee county to 2.55 in Burnett county.

After deducting all the personal property offsets, the commission approximates that the net yield of the income tax will be about \$2,200,000. Of this amount the state will receive \$200,000, the counties \$140,000, the towns, cities and villages \$1,860,000.  
The result of the first assessment makes it clear that the income tax is primarily an urban tax, says the report. "Over 40 per cent of the entire tax is assessed in Milwaukee city alone, and over 80 per cent of the counties containing cities of the second, third and fourth classes. Measured by income, there are plainly more persons capable of paying taxes in the city than in the country. Excluding corporations, about 403 per cent of the population is assessed for income tax in Milwaukee county—about one family in every five. In sixteen counties having second and third class cities, about two per cent of the population is assessed for income tax or one family in every twenty. In the fifty-four remaining counties only 1.1 per cent of the population are subject to the tax, or one family in every twenty. The typical taxpayer also pays a larger income tax than does the rural taxpayer. Thus in Milwaukee city the average income tax assessed is \$20.62, while in the sixteen counties it is \$20.40, and in the other counties \$14.85.

After making deductions for the personal offset, according to the commission, corporations will pay something over 66 per cent, farmers less than one-third of one per cent, and professional classes nearly eight per cent.  
State Still Open to Fraud.  
Wisconsin's dairy and food law must be strengthened by the next legislature, Commissioner Emery has discovered methods by which the public can be deceived, which are unnameable under the law. Every session of the legislature brings a fight on this statute. Two years ago Commissioner Emery's vigorous enforcement of the law nearly cost him his job. But in his legislative recommendations made public he demands that the law be better fortified.

As changes in conditions designed to circumvent the effectiveness of the law are taking place, says Commissioner Emery, "and a previously unimagined fraud, the law must be strengthened by the next legislature. The law must be strengthened by the next legislature. The law must be strengthened by the next legislature.

Gun Better Than Sermons.  
Methodist Missionary Tells How His Preachers as Hunter Won Over the Hindus.  
San Francisco.—Skill with a big game rifle has contributed much to the success of a missionary, in the opinion of the Rev. H. A. Musser, who arrived from the Orient on the Tennyson. Eight years ago, as district superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal church, he went to the jungles and mountains of central India. The mission was to gain the confidence of the Hindus, said Mr. Musser. "Much of my success was due to the fact that I was of assistance to the natives in a physical sense. I hunted lions, tigers and elephants, and I believe the preaching of my gospel has done more for the missionary cause than my preaching."

Deserted 27 Years: Is 'Widow.'  
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Whether a woman who has not seen her husband for 27 years can consider herself a widow, it has been decided by a jury here that "she can."  
The woman was charged with perjury and bigamy. She had obtained a marriage license as well as Joseph Giesfeldt and said she was a widow. Married Mrs. was not named. The defendant Giesfeldt combination and the husband brought bigamy charges against her.

Must Not Bet.  
Chicago.—Betting on football games is a crime, punishment for which is expulsion from Northwestern university, according to a new ruling of Dean Thomas F. Heikate.  
Women Fight Blaze.  
Atlantic City, N. J.—Fire broke out in the fashionable village of Ventnor while the men were away, so elegantly gown women "rained" the apparatus and extinguished the blaze.

**Gauging Downfall of Rain**

Few people really understand how rain is measured. We often hear in the newspapers that so many inches of rain have fallen during a certain period, but it is difficult to realize what an inch of it actually means. The British Rainfall association have years' records of rainfalls in all parts of the United Kingdom. They have reports from several thousand stations, which are sent in by people who "work" the business as a kind of hobby. There are several wooden structures now in use for measuring rain, and these are known as "gauges." The most skillful is a contrivance which is fixed at the top, through which the water passes into a cup-receiver. The weight of the rain automatically works a pencil.

**What Constitutes Man.**

It seems to me that the wit of man, strength, his grace, his tendency, is the grace and presence of God. Emerson.

**Friendship That is Worthwhile.**

Oh, the comfort—the inexpressible comfort of feeling safe with a person—when you have really found a friend.

**CAUSES WOMEN'S AILMENTS**

Tired Blood causes Backache, Pounding Pains, Irritability, Weakness, Trouble, Bloodlessness, Nervousness, Lack of Energy and Other Complaints, peculiar to women. The blood becomes "tired," but depleted, and a condition known as "Tired Blood" is the result. Tired blood is so full of toxins and lacks the elements necessary to perform its various functions. 75c. per box of bottles or by mail. The Tonic Co., Buffalo, N. Y.







# THE TRUTH ABOUT THE CASE

The Experiences of M. F. Goron, Ex-Chief of the Paris Detective Police

Edited by Albert Keyser

## THE LIGHTNING FLASH

The following letter was from a gentleman holding a high position in the diplomatic world:

"Dear Monsieur Goron: I recently lost of you the assistance of my friend, who has met with an unfortunate accident. I am sure that you will use your power to extricate him from the horrible position in which he is placed. It is my earnest wish that you should do so."

Yours faithfully,

After I had read it I glanced at the name, a young, distinguished-looking man. With a slight tremor in his voice, he said:

"I am in great trouble."

"I see you are," I replied, "and I hope you are English. What brings you here?"

He paused an instant, and, passing his hand across his forehead, repeated:

"I am in great trouble."

"With a person, as it appears, to throw off his coat, and to continue to say, 'I am in great trouble.' And my friend is English. What brings you here?"

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Mr. Z. stared at me in amazement. "What do you mean?" he cried. "I am an Englishman. I have never been in any of your ways, nor do I mean to be. As to women, they have played no part in my life. I have fallen in love only once—and that with the girl I was to have married. He added, with a bitter smile:

"You will not be the first to make such a startling discovery. Others have made it, and in this very room. I see I cannot look to you for assistance in this business. I am quiet until you hear from me. I hope it will be soon."

I do not know a more villainous of a man than that of a man's reputation, to rob him of what is dearer to him than life—his honor. And I resolved to use all my energy to secure this poor fellow's assistance, especially as the conviction grew upon me that my young friend was the victim of a plot, a diabolical conspiracy, and that those who slipped the incriminating cards into his pocket were only the instruments of a grander scheme. I dragged them into the light.

During his narrative of the tragic scene at Madame St.—'s house, I had not been favorably impressed by the attitude of this vicomte, the self-confessed president of the impromptu tribunal of honor. I therefore decided to leave the fiery Bernard alone for the present, and take the mystic person in hand, after having first secured what he was.

I confided the latter mission to Nicholas, one of my men, whom I called because of his wonderful skill in "diving" into people's pasts, and uncovering the most hidden secrets. I did not see my "diver" for two days, but when he returned he looked happy, and handed me his report. "It was one of his weaknesses," he had started life as a writing-master; and as he wrote a beautiful hand, he seized every opportunity of displaying it.

The report read as follows:

"Victor St.—, born in Paris in 1838, from French parents. Educated at the Grand Lycée. Three years later emigrated to Australia. In 1870 was in Italy, where he received the title of vicomte from the Pope. In 1875 he was married to the wife of a well-known banker. Came to Paris, and in 1878 was implicated in a scandal. For reasons that did not transpire, was asked to resign his mission."



have at your brokers, that book would undoubtedly have unfolded extraordinary mysteries. But as I was not one of these wonderful creatures, I examined the vicomte, and noticed that he bore on the cover the initials E. K., and on a torn envelope inside, the name—Edward K.—

Beyond the meager details Allen had given me, I had only my reasoning to guide me. And I also knew it would be dangerous to approach any of the actors in this affair without the aid of a reliable man. The men who had carried out their diabolical plot with such skill had to be treated in the same way as they had treated their victim. My only chance was to strike them before they could ward off the blow.

The study I had in former years been compelled to make of these practices, now proved useful, and I moved behind the vicomte's chair so as not to lose one of his movements.

Five minutes were brought in, and the crozier under the four, leaving one on the mantelpiece. He shuffled the four packs with a great deal of zest, yet so dexterously that their order was not changed. The man was a great expert in the "sham-shuffling" trick.

Of all the people in the room I, the vicomte, was the most interested in the game, for I was playing for higher stakes than any of them—for a man's honor. Supposing these cards, brought on a tray, should not have been tampered with; supposing the vicomte played a fair game, without any attempt at cheating, my whole combination fell to the ground, and I should have to invent another mode of attack.

I held my breath when the first cards were dealt; and then a feeling of relief came over me, for I at once recognized the famous combination, the "7-5-3," or more appropriately, the "Lightning Flash," because the rapidity with which it cleansed its victims. And, by way of curiosity, I gave below this extraordinary series, from which it will be seen that, with the exception of two deals, where banker and players have the same points, the former wins every time. The players may cut at many times as they like; it will not affect the game!

"Each pack of fifty-two cards is arranged in the following order, face upward. The noughts represent either court cards, or which in the case of the noughts, are valued as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

not reside in Paris, and intend to return soon to Limoges, was with you to come in now, and to pay me the amount of the mission. You must be duly proposed and seconded."

I then entered the baccarat room, where, around a long table, covered with green baize, a dozen persons were seated. I looked about me. It was still early, and the business of the evening had not begun. The players were of the ordinary type. The majority of them were pigeons ready to be plucked; the rest bore the undeniable stamp of the professional gambler. My attention, however, was centered on the crozier.

Few people—except those in the habit of making their money in fashionable clubs or in casinos of well-known watering-places—have a remote idea of the importance of this official. With a long, flat, wooden scoop—something like a cricket-bat—he rakes in the counters from the losers, and pays the winning side. He is carefully watched to avoid any trickery; but in the small gambling-dens his role is altogether a different one. When some one opens one of these dens, which, being clubs, can be raided only with difficulty, the crozier becomes his partner.

The players sit on the right and left of the banker, who has several complete packs of cards in front of him. When the players have staked their money, the banker deals one card to the right, one card to the left, and one to himself. He repeats this operation. One of the players on either side of the banker takes up the card for his side of the table.

The object of the game is to score nine—not more or as near that number as possible—with the two cards; a third card can be had if desired. Court cards and tens are valueless. If the total of the spots comes to more than ten, ten must be deducted.

If the banker's score is below that of the player's he loses; if above, he wins.

Slowly the room began to fill, and toward half-past eleven a tall, thin man with a gray beard and a small piercing eye came in from the desolate street. I recognized the vicomte de St.—. He smoked a cigarette, paying little attention to what went on at the table, where a banker, with only three hundred francs in the bank, was dealing his cards in a desultory fashion.

All at once the vicomte's face brightened, and he went up with extended hands to some fashionably dressed men who had just entered. I guessed they were what in gambling-house parlance is called "Big Game." Then he gave up his seat at the table, where I was too much in view, and sat behind the players, where I could watch everything.

A bright-looking youth took the bank for five thousand francs, and play began in real earnest. Somebody called "Banco" (stating all there is in the bank), and the excitement rose to a high pitch.

But for the vicomte had not joined in the game; at last, to my delight, I saw him take a bank, also for five thousand francs. He called for fresh cards.

This call for fresh cards at such a time demands an explanation. In the gambling world it is well known that the cards have been shuffled, cut, and placed in front of the banker. It is easy for the latter, by sleight of hand, to put a few prepared cards on the top that will give him two or three winning deals. If, therefore, the banker asks for fresh cards, the unfinitesimal, and unfortunately, they mean the majority—suppose that no trick-dame—Edward K.—

Beyond the meager details Allen had given me, I had only my reasoning to guide me. And I also knew it would be dangerous to approach any of the actors in this affair without the aid of a reliable man. The men who had carried out their diabolical plot with such skill had to be treated in the same way as they had treated their victim. My only chance was to strike them before they could ward off the blow.

The study I had in former years been compelled to make of these practices, now proved useful, and I moved behind the vicomte's chair so as not to lose one of his movements.

Five minutes were brought in, and the crozier under the four, leaving one on the mantelpiece. He shuffled the four packs with a great deal of zest, yet so dexterously that their order was not changed. The man was a great expert in the "sham-shuffling" trick.

Of all the people in the room I, the vicomte, was the most interested in the game, for I was playing for higher stakes than any of them—for a man's honor. Supposing these cards, brought on a tray, should not have been tampered with; supposing the vicomte played a fair game, without any attempt at cheating, my whole combination fell to the ground, and I should have to invent another mode of attack.

I held my breath when the first cards were dealt; and then a feeling of relief came over me, for I at once recognized the famous combination, the "7-5-3," or more appropriately, the "Lightning Flash," because the rapidity with which it cleansed its victims. And, by way of curiosity, I gave below this extraordinary series, from which it will be seen that, with the exception of two deals, where banker and players have the same points, the former wins every time. The players may cut at many times as they like; it will not affect the game!

"Each pack of fifty-two cards is arranged in the following order, face upward. The noughts represent either court cards, or which in the case of the noughts, are valued as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
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"Father, I'm Glad You Smoke Duke's Mixture"

Before we tell you about the boy and his air rifle, we want you to hear about Leggett & Myers Duke's Mixture—the tobacco that thousands of men find "just right" for rolling—or tucking into a pipe.

Leggett & Myers

## Duke's Mixture

This favorite tobacco is fine old Virginia and North Carolina bright leaf that has been thoroughly aged, stemmed—and then granulated. It has the true tobacco taste, for the very simple reason that it is pure tobacco.

Day what you will—it is impossible to get a purer or more likeable smoke than Duke's Mixture. It is now a Leggett & Myers leader, and is unsurpassed in quality.

In every 5c sack there is one and a half ounces of splendid tobacco.

How the Boy Got His Air Rifle

In every sack of the Leggett & Myers Duke's Mixture we now pack a Free Present Coupon. These Coupons are good for all kinds of useful articles—something to please every member of the family. There are skates, skis, balls and bats, cameras, umbrellas, watches, fountain pens, pipes, eyeglasses, etc., etc.



You Could Do It Too, in the Fertile Northwest

One man made a bountiful living for his family (he has 11 children) and put \$2,385 in the bank as the result of the season's yield from his 40 acres of irrigated land in this productive country. This is not cited as an exceptional case. The "PROSPERITY STATES OF AMERICA" is the name we apply to Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, along the busy line of the Northern Pacific R'y.

QTo locate along this line is to assure yourself of fertile soil, nearby markets, quick transportation, good neighbors, good schools, progressive communities and increasing land values. Investigate now!

QAsk for free descriptive literature about the state that most interests you. Let us help you to locate in the Fertile Northwest where you will prosper. Write today.

L. J. BRICKER, Gen'l Immigration Agent  
Northern Pacific Railway  
St. Paul, Minn.

Merely an Amateur.

A man who lives much at hotels had some odd experiences during the strike of the waiters in New York and Boston.

On the morning after the strike was called in New York he ordered boiled eggs at a New York hotel. The managers had hired all applicants for jobs at waiting, and the one who took this boiled egg order was a tough-looking fellow. He brought the eggs, and over and leaned on the back of the patron's chair and said:

"Say, cul, kin I shuck them eggs for ye?"

In Boston the waiter at breakfast was a big, burly person who seemed unfamiliar with the work. The man at breakfast vented a mild protest. "Aw, don't let it!" said the waiter. "I ain't no waiter. I came up here to be a strike-breaker in the truckmen's strike."—Saturday Evening Post.

Misunderstanding.

Elmer Root, at the chamber of commerce dinner in New York, said:

"There are hundreds of thousands of people outside the great industrial communities who think the chamber of commerce a den of thieves, who think that the manufacturers of the country are no better than a set of confidence men."

Discussing this regrettable misunderstanding afterward, Mr. Root smiled and said:

"It is a misunderstanding that will come right in the end; but just now, if a rich man ventured to say to a poor man, 'I believe in putting by something for a rainy day,' the poor man would sneer bitterly and reply: 'Yes, that's why me and my friends lose so many umbrellas.'"

### ARE ONLY WON BY PATIENCE

Things Best Worth Having in Life Belong to Those Who Can Wait to Conquer.

It is always costly to raise money on expectations. It is the same with many advantages we secure in life. We saddle the future with the debts of today, because we are too impatient to wait. It is patience that brings us whatever is best worth having. Maturity and strength of character are won by waiting. They cannot be forced up in a day. It is the nature man who comes and sees and conquers, because he has ripened and is ready for action. The man who fails is almost always the man who has not been patient.

Yet it seems tame counsel to advise people to wait. The young especially are apt to think that they can go forth and possess the world. They believe in a sudden raid, a quick seizing. They think it both tedious and weak to deign. They tell themselves that success is for him who can grasp it. They reach for it too eagerly and fall heavily to earth.

It is never wise to envy another the things that are won easily. If we covet anything at all, it should be those things that are won with slow patience, fruits of ripe and mature thought, fabrics raised carefully on the loom of adversity. Things, secure, foundations, covet them, are things that we may all win. They may be difficult, but they are always possible. Patience is their condition.

and patience in proportion to their value. Being worth much, they cost much, and yet their price is always within our means.—Arthur S. Salmon.

Stranded.

A negro, with an old gray mule hitched to a ramshackle wagon, stood on the balcony of a hotel in Washington, during one of the worst snow storms in January.

The old man, huddled in his rabbit-skin cap, shivering, the mule was trembling with the cold. According

to Everybody's Magazine, two congressmen, waiting for a balated car, were attracted by the strange outfit and wondered, as time went on and the negro made no effort to depart, what ailed the old fellow.

One of the congressmen walked over, and said, "Why don't you move on, uncle?"

The old negro pointed a trembling finger at his "team" and replied, "Cause dis yere mule won't go 'les' I whistle at him, and it's so cold I can't whistle!"

The Average Man.

The average man will hurry to a veterinary when his pet dog gets sick but he is willing to rely on almost any kind of "dope" when he isn't feeling well himself.

It Didn't Work.

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever," remarked the husband as he surveyed her gown. "You can't jolly me into wearing this dress another season," responded the wife.—Washington Herald.

She Was Anticipating.

"When he proposed to her she knocked him down."

"Gracious! What did he say to that?"

"He yelled: 'Hold on! Hold on! We ain't married yet!'"—Houston Post.

Best Way to Find Out.

He—What would you say if I should kiss you?

She—Why ask for a mere guess when you can so easily get the exact facts.—Stray Stories.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

The Army of Constipation

In Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure constipation.

Use them for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin, SMALL PILLS, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

WATERBURY'S REMEDY

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS







## THE GREEN BAY & WESTERN.

Option on a Majority of the Stock Secured by Newman Erb.

Newman Erb, says the Waupaca Republic-Post, representing the Hawley interests, has secured an option on 15,000 out of 25,000 shares of the common stock of the Green Bay & Western railway, paying \$100,000 for the same, to expire March 1, 1913. Erb is now endeavoring to secure the privilege of extending an additional 10,000 shares to the stockholders. Erb and his engineers have made several inspections over the line this fall, and are now endeavoring to secure the stockholders to the present stockholders. Erb is now endeavoring to secure the stockholders to the present stockholders. Erb is now endeavoring to secure the stockholders to the present stockholders.

Under the present outlook it is not too much to expect that the Waupaca Green Bay railway stock will be sold at a profit. It is certain that the value of the physical value of the road is enough to cover all outstanding stock and bonds.

Just what difference it would make to the city of Grand Rapids if this transfer were made cannot be seen at first glance, unless the radical changes were made by the new management of the road. Should Grand Rapids be made a division point, it would mean quite a bit of benefit to the city, even the only freight freight trains held over to every day, in fact on the new road would tearing thru at the rate of forty miles an hour with only a stop for coal or water, it would not mean much to the city.

## FAYERS SCHOOL DANCES.

The Cincinnati plan of opening the public school buildings weekly for school dances is heartily commended by Prof. M. V. O'Shea, of the University of Wisconsin pedagogical authority.

It is apparent that the American youth will dance anyway, by hook or crook," he says, "and the best thing for them is to provide them as wholesome an environment as possible and to preserve as much of the chivalrous spirit between the sexes as can be done. In the ordinary case, the school is a place where the boys and girls maintain a certain wholesome and neutral reserve in one another's presence. The finest moral tonic a boy can have and the greatest stimulant a girl can have is the virtuous attitude toward the opposite sex."

The plan he indorses provides that teachers shall act as chaperones.

## PITTSVILLE.

While the early morning train was on its way from Lathrop to Pittsville this morning a wreck occurred at a point just the other side of Dexterville, caused, it is said, by the weight of the cars. The train, which was heavier than usual, had passed over but not after causing the light rails to spread so that when the remainder of the train and the engine came to the wreck the track and engine were thrown from the rails and the train was wrecked. The wreck occurred on the line for a short time started for the ditch. The air at the engine could not be made to work properly and it was some time before the train could be started. The passengers were brought to Pittsville on the engine and at noon the wreckage had not yet been cleared up. Luckily no one was hurt seriously.

The two new avenue street lights have arrived and been placed in position, one at the corner of the Post House and the other at the bend in the street near the Post House. They are both more brilliant than the old ones, giving a neater and stronger light. This may be because they are new and that when they were first placed in position they were better than those purchased over a year ago. They are of the improved style and cost the same. Each of the new ones is equipped with a patent apparatus for the light. A clock arrangement is placed within and the light is turned off mechanically at the expiration of the hour set.

Volunteers reported numerous of late east of the city and along the Nemadji river. The Shear boys brought down two last week, Newt Pesseler and his partner. The latter, Billy Brice, has one to his record. John Hofer and Mart and Jim Robinson last week. Others have got both cats and wolves in the past week.

George Stevenson was seriously hurt at Dexterville last Saturday morning while helping unload a car of coal for the St. Paul railroad company. He was in serious condition. His condition was with a badly strained back and wounds about the head and shoulders.

Mrs. John Bucknell died at the Nemadji hospital last Wednesday morning. The funeral occurred Saturday of the same week at the house, Rev. Vater officiating, and the interment took place in the city cemetery.

## ARPIN.

Mrs. Edward Morris is entertaining her brother from Baraboo this week. A. J. Cowell and family and Mrs. C. W. Bluet at Xmas dinner at the Dingledein home.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morris gave a Xmas dinner to several relatives and friends.

Lydia Milbrandt spent a few days the past week with her friend, Margaret Dingledein.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morris attended the dedication services at the Swedish church Sunday afternoon.

Misses Sadie Cowell and Mary Mollet entertained a few young people at the Cowell home Thursday evening.

Joe Rosloph and O. Dingledein each took a load of hay to Grand Rapids Saturday for A. J. Cowell.

The new church sheds at the Presbyterian church were completed this week.

## Market Report.

Patent Flour	\$5.10
Wheat	1.30
Rye	.80
Barley	.70
Oats	.60
Hay	1.20
Butter	22.00
Eggs	27.00
Beef	10.00
Pork	11.00
Lard	10.00
Veal	12.00
Chicken	15.00
Duck	18.00
Geese	20.00
Turkey	25.00

## Will Drain Land.

Marsh in Linwood and Carson to be Reclaimed.

Stevens Point Journal.—Contracts have been let to the Wood Construction Co. of Grand Rapids for the excavation of a drainage ditch in Linwood and Carson which will drain the marshy land in the area. The ditch, formerly known as the McCullough ditch, is to be excavated to a depth of six feet deep and twenty feet wide, tapering to ten feet at the bottom. It will be four miles in length and will be dug by a mechanical ditcher. The work can probably be completed in about four months from the start. It will be made early in the spring which will be a private enterprise, that is, no drainage district has been formed for the land to be benefited. The principal owner of the land to be benefited is Mr. Schultzy of Lincoln, 1,200 acres. Dr. Charles Lind of Chicago, 400 acres. Many others, who own small neighboring tracts, will be benefited. The ditch will empty into Rocky Run, near the Church farm.

## Now State Map.

The finest map of Wisconsin ever issued has just been received from the engravers. It shows all the roads in the state, and in addition the state is divided into counties, cities, villages, towns and Indian Reservations. It is a description of each of these general characters, thickens, and the various useful things derived from it, such as valuable ores, building material and other products. In another corner is given a list of the elevations above sea level of many important features of the state.

The map shows the streams and lakes in very careful detail. The names of all counties, cities, villages, towns and Indian Reservations are given, and all the railroad and important urban lines are also shown.

Under special authorization of the legislature, copies of this map are to be sent free to every school in the state by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. It will be of great value to teachers and pupils as a reference map of the state.

## Hunting in the West.

Merrill Herald.—A. J. Stange, who this week arrived home with his family from LaGrande, Oregon, has spent the past few days reviewing his many local acquaintances, and is receiving many congratulations on his hale appearance. Mr. Stange yesterday afternoon remarked that hunting in the west was not out of his large timber tracts in the west, but has been depending on jobs with small portable mills for its supply of lumber.

## Scandinavian Moravian Church.

Tuesday evening at 11:30 o'clock, English watch-night services will be held in the church. On Wednesday at 10:30 a. m., services appropriate to the day will be held in the church.

## The Ladies Aid Society will meet.

with Mrs. Harry Nelson on Thursday afternoon. The Willing Workers will not meet until next week.

## At the church council held on Sunday morning.

the Brethren Matt Olson, John Halvorsen, Carl Odegard and Chris Havel were elected trustees. Mr. M. Olson was also elected treasurer.

## During the month of January.

English preaching services will be held every Sunday evening at 7:30. A clock arrangement is placed within and the light is turned off mechanically at the expiration of the hour set.

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Chicken	15.00
Duck	18.00
Geese	20.00
Turkey	25.00

## Why an Express Company?

Here is another poor, struggling, little express company on the carpet. P. R. Lashell, state expert of the state railroad commission, California, has been digging into the true inwardness of the Wells-Fargo Express company's business in that state of \$11,116,187, it received in two years—1910 and 1911—\$1,511,116, a gross revenue of \$1,453,346—which would amount to \$1,720,000 for the 12 months, or a little less than 80 percent on the capital, which is the outcome of the per cent and then some. The state expert holds the rates to be 200 to 400 hundred percent higher for corresponding distances than in states where state commissions regulate rates. Paraphrasing the old adage, "It's not coming a minute too soon."

## Alumni Victorious.

The Alumni and the high school basketball team played a game at the Lincoln gymnasium on Monday evening and the Alumni won out by a score of 23 to 24. After the game the young people went to the music room of the Witter school where they indulged in dancing for several hours. They report a very pleasant time.

## House Built of Porcelain.

An English inventor is building a house of sheets of porcelain, paneled and welded on a steel framework. The walls, being non-porous, would not retain dirt or disease germs. No matter how careless or dirty the previous tenant had been, a bucketful of water and some soap would make it as sweet and clean as a polished dinner plate.

## There is no wealth like unto knowledge.

For thieves cannot steal it.—Burmese Proverb.

## Love of Books.

Book love, my friend, is your passport to the greatest, the purest, and the most perfect pleasure that God has prepared for his creatures. It lasts when all other pleasures fade. It will support you when all other recreations are gone. It will last you until your death. It will make your hours pleasant to you as long as you live.—Anthony Trollope.

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Book love, my friend, is your passport to the greatest, the purest, and the most perfect pleasure that God has prepared for his creatures. It lasts when all other pleasures fade. It will support you when all other recreations are gone. It will last you until your death. It will make your hours pleasant to you as long as you live.—Anthony Trollope.

## Knowledge.

There is no wealth like unto knowledge, for thieves cannot steal it.—Burmese Proverb.

## House Built of Porcelain.

An English inventor is building a house of sheets of porcelain, paneled and welded on a steel framework. The walls, being non-porous, would not retain dirt or disease germs. No matter how careless or dirty the previous tenant had been, a bucketful of water and some soap would make it as sweet and clean as a polished dinner plate.

## There is no wealth like unto knowledge.

For thieves cannot steal it.—Burmese Proverb.

## Love of Books.